The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

PACKET EDITION — Per R.M.S. GIRONDE

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THE VALUE OF LAND.

Notwithstanding that one of the chief features of Argentine wealth is land, there appears to be nothing in the Plate of more undetermined value. Seventeen years have run over since an Irishman was considered mad who paid, at a judicial auction under the Cabildo, one million paper dollars for a square league of land at Las Heras; and could we but revise the 'registros' of 'escrituras' in the Escribanos' offices, we should be able to present our readers with the names of the men who saw over the heads of the people and secured estancia lands at prices which even the soberest Argentine considered extravagant.

To-day it is generally supposed that we all know the real value of land in this country. Fine grass lands for sheep in some of the favorite partidos are worth from 1½ to 2½ millions per league, whilst outside lands, depending on their distance from the city, sell at from $20,000 to $30,000 m|c per league. Lands at these prices can be had in almost every direction, and so long as their sale was confined to this market the supply seemed to be fully equal to the demand; but very many causes have arisen to change the present aspect of the land market. The increase of population by emigration, the steady advance of agricultural farming, and the magnificent yield of our flax crop, all tend to improve the price of property in the River Plate, and present in our land market other purchasers than sheepfarmers and estancieros.

The launching of a Santa Fe Land Company in the London market is another event calculated to advance the value of River Plate land; and although the property belonging to the new Co. is very remote, and located in the Gran Chaco, still it is probable that, under good and economical management, the land will be made productive and yield one hundred fold to the shareholders.

Land can be bought to-day in the Plate from a half-penny to 10 pounds an acre, the margin in the price being about as great as the distances that divide the properties; but, without embracing either of those extreme rates, we may safely say that in no part of the world can land, rich, black earth, pasture land, be bought as cheap as in the Plate.

Only last week we reported the renting of half a league of land in Ensenada at the rate of $240,000 m|c per annum, and due to some remark we made as to this very high rent, many parties have written to us advising of lands rented by Don Leonardo Pereira, Mr John Davidson and others at still higher rates. Yesterday a square league of land was rented in Cañuelas for $320,000 m|c per annum; but a few years ago the land might have been bought out in fee for less money. Thus it is that the rent of the chacareros is driving up the price of land in this country—the surest of all signs that there is nothing superficial in the present advance in prices.

Mr Gibson informs us that the present value of estaucia land in Victoria, Australia, is, when reduced to our currency, about eight millions per league, which naturally leads us to suppose that our sheep-farming and cattle estancia land will very soon reach that figure; but when we remember that even on our new outside coarse camps a league of land will support exactly three times the stock of a league in Victoria, we arrive at the fact that when our cattle lands reach the value of those in Victoria, Australia, they will be worth twenty-four millions per league.

The distance between the value of lands in the Plate and lands in Victoria is greater, therefore, than the distance between the two countries; yet the River Plate, being so much nearer to Europe than Australia, possesses an advantage that ought to make River Plate lands even more valuable than Australian. We, however, advert to this subject, not for the purpose of creating a land fever or speculation, but merely to remind those of our readers who have lands that their properties are for the moment undervalued.

It is quite on the cards that River Plate lands will before long come just as much on the London market as Hard Dollars or Treasury Bills. Since last June we have remitted to Europe in these securities, it is estimated, £800,000 sterling; and this new Santa Fe Land Company, although it brings no new money into the country—since the land in question was paid by the Santa Fe Government to Messrs. Murrieta to liquidate their claim—still it pays off a claim that otherwise should be remitted for, and increases the vested interests of British Capital in the River Plate, which is always a desideratum. If the Argentine Government could arrange with the shareholders of the guaranteed railways and pay off in National lands the amounts due to these companies, it would be a gain both ways, since it would liquidate accounts that should have been long since paid, and place in the hands of British capitalists lands that in our own are but desert wastes.

What has completely changed the aspect of the River Plate land market has been the lifting of our frontier to the Rio Negro, and the freeing our estancias from the eternal bugbear of the Indian. If President Roca never did anything else for his country than this, he deserves statues in our cities, for, deny it who can, the Indian has checked the growth of this province and the development of our cattle farming, more even than our civil war. Had we in 1851, on the fall of Rosas, the wide belt of estancia land which Gen. Roca by his Rio Negro expedition has given us, no robberies, no Indian invasions, no estancias sacked, it is possible that we to-day should count 20 millions of horned cattle in this province alone; but we were hemmed in from Rojas to Azul. Beyond those we could not not call a cow's tail our own. The stock was so squeezed up between the sheepfarmer on one side and the Indian on the other, that breeding cows and mares were slaughtered by the million; but to-day who kills a breeding cow in the Plate? Cattle for breeding purposes are dearer than fat novillos, and whilst we write, thousands of head of cattle are being driven out to lands on which a few years ago our very frontier troops were afraid to set foot. Cattle on these new camps increase much faster than on inside lands. A friend who has a large estancia on the new camps assures us that he has now 15,000 head of cattle on his land, and that the money which he first invested in the stock has been all returned him with interest, so that his 15,000 head of cattle cost him nothing. In a couple of years the cattle will refund him what the land cost, we believe about 200,000 m|c the league, and then our friend will own an estancia of 12 square leagues and say 20,000 head of cattle which cost him nothing, since the original capital with interest that he invested in both land and cows will have been paid back. If in any other country under the sun a better business than this exists, we should like to hear of it. Although we are quite prepared that the 'lino' farmers in Ensenada make still greater gains, but on a narrower scale.

The value of River Plate lands is a question of high interest to us all; what the lands produce may be accepted as their legitimate value, a subject that we must leave for another chapter.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

We feel special pleasure in giving our readers the decree of the Nat. Government at foot, as it shows that official attention is at last being turned to a subject of the most vital importance to the country's progress, and which, during many years, we ineffectually endeavoured to orfec on the notice of previous Administrations. Statistics are quite as much the life of trade as competition, and the merchants, traders, farmers and manufacturers of this country have hitherto laboured under an immense disadvantage, owing to the utter absence of any official data or information whatever, National or Provincial, as to the country's natural resources, on which to base their calculations, either for their existing undertakings or the initiation of new ones. A loose census of the population every ten years, Immigration returns every month, and the unwelcome annual appearance of crushing taxation Budgets, National and Provincial, are the only statistics that the past rulers of this country have thought proper to supply the people with, but in this respect, as in so many others, a new loat is being turned over by Pres. Roca's Government. The Statistical Bureau at Washington has developed into one of the most perfect and useful departments that any Government in the world can boast of to-day, its reports on Agriculture, Trade and every conceivable subject in connection with the country's welfare and progress being eagerly awaited and read not only in the United States but in Europe; and in congratulating General Roca on having taken the first step towards the establishment of a similar Bureau in this country, we feel convined that if once established, its reports would be as eagerly sougat for as those of its model at Washington, as none can deny that the natural resources of this vast and favoured country are far more varied than those possessed by the great Northern Republic.

Interior Department.
B. Aires, Feb. 12th, 1881

The extension of the Central Northern and Andine Railways having commenced, and as it is expedient to ascertain exactly, by means of surveys and statistical enquiry, what the natural products of the Northern Provinces and those of Cuyo are, and the present state of their industries, the means of improving them, and the possibility of founding others; all of which will tend to reveal the securities offered and the advantages to be obtained from the investment of capital in the same, the President of the Republic.

DECREES.

Art. 1st. That statistics be compiled in the said Provinces, of the natural wealth they contain, of the industrial undertakings at work, of the manufactures, their extent and possible means of dvelopment, either through the improvement of the existing systems, or the adoption of means hitherto untried.

Art. 2. The compilation of these statistics for the Provinces of Tucuman, Salta, and Jujuy, is entrusted to the Rector of the Tucuman College, Don Jose Posse; and for St. Luis, Mendoza, and St. Juan to Dn Ramon Castañeda.

Art. 3. In addition to what is embraced in Art. 1, shall be added a description of the territories suitable for cultivation or for stock-raising, of the climate, capability of irrigation, value of land, available timber, indigenous and exotic plants, their known use and possible application, endemic infirmities, centres of population, general customs and all other data likely to contribute to the formation of accurate ideas as to the inducements offered by the said provinces to European emigrants.

Art. 4. In order that the commission entrusted to the out carried above-named citizens may be the better, the Department of Agriculture, the Commissary of Immigration and the Central Land office will supply them with instructions upon such subjects connected with their respective departments as, in their judgment, require special attention.

Art. 5. When the data referred to in the present decree are compiled, they shall be submitted to the Minister of the Interior, who, after due examination, shall order their publication in the manner and form that may be deemed expedient.

Art. 6. The Governments of the provinces referred to shall be advised through a circular note in order that they may direct the national employes to afford all possible aid toward the success of this undertaking.

Art. 7. Let this be communicated etc.

ROCA.
BernardodeIrigoyen

CATTLE FARMING.

We believe we may assert that a square league of new good land, with 500 picked cows, is about the best start in this or any other country for a young man who admires country life. Mr. Gallenga, the talented *Times'* correspondent, has advanced the same opinion; and although many of our countrymen prefer beginning with sheep, it is always to be remembered that, whilst camp for sheep is worth a million per league, camp for cattle is well paid at $150,000 m|c per league.

At the present moment all these new cattle camps are coming very much to the front. North, south and west our countrymen are buying up the lands, and those who have a way of doing it stock their lands, and others wire-fence them. The subject of improved cattle farming is, therefore, one of very great importance to us all, and merits study and attention. President Roca gives it as his opinion that, in view of the great extent of new lands now being stocked, there will be, in the Plate, in say 7 years from now, twenty-three million head of horned cattle, which will place this country ahead of all others in that line.

Mr. Alvear has placed in our hands very neatly drawn up tables on this subject, with the object of proving that parties about to start in the cattle estancia business should prefer to buy picked cows of from 2½ to 3 years old each, to buying, as is the custom in the camp 'al corte,' that is to say big and little. The subject is, beyond question, one of the very greatest importance, since, as in previous articles we have pointed out, there is now a species of new departure in estancia land business, and many parties who bought these new lands find them a dead weight, because not having stocked them they yield nothing. But, according to Mr. Alvear's table, 500 picked cows is nothing short of a fortune for any man, and parties about to stock their lands should prefer to buy as Mr. Alvear suggests, to purchasing 'al corte' in the present camp fashion.

The cattle farming or estanciero business in the Plate is so splendid a trade that it needs no exaggeration or puffing for support, and although some of our subscribers who have seen these tables consider that thers is far too much mathematical exactness about them to be relied on, and cows, no matter how good the land or favourable the season, will not procreate with the same regularity as Mr. Alvear marks down, still we give Mr. Alvear's estimates for the benefit of a large portion of our readers who have no practical experience in cattle farms, as the figures will always serve as a guide (10 or 20 per cent. more or less) to show what a league of camp and 500 picked cows will give. In fact any one who can make such a start may count on retiring on £2,000 a year income after the first five years.

Mr. Alvear's tables are much too large for our columns, but we hold them at the disposal of our readers and those who wish to inspect them. Mr Alvear shows that one thousand picked cows give at the end of five years 7200 head of cattle 'al corte.' Supposing that the 1000 picked cows cost $400 m|c each, and a square league of land $150,000, and the ranchos, poblaciones &c. $25,000, we have a capital of four thousand pounds, yielding at the end of five years, in cows alone, say thirteen thousand pounds, whilst the land, which forms a portion of the capital, will, owing to its being refined and having improved in quality, be worth the sum total of the original capital. If in any other part of the world there can be found a business to pay better than this, we hope those who know of it will kindly inform us.

Mr Alvear's estimates are on our table, open to all to inspect.

ESTANCIA ESPARTILLAR.

OPENING OF NEW CHAPEL AND SCHOOL.

For eighteen years, at regular intervals, the Scottish Presbyterian service has been held at the estancia Espartillar. The attendances have been almost invariably good, and the support given towards the maintenance of the Pastorate of St. Andrew's church, Chascomus, has been generally of a satisfactory kind. These meetings and contributions for many years were fostered and encouraged by the former popular and enterprising manager Mr Reid. The large dining-room of the estancia house was kindly granted for the quarterly Sabbath gatherings. It was long felt, however, that a building specially set apart for religious ordinances would be much more convenient. About three years ago, a school was also established at the estancia, for the education of the children of employees, native and foreign, and the instruction of the workmen during winter evenings. The room appropriated for this purpose was found to be too small, and inconveniently placed. Now all this has been remedied, and all that was felt to be desirable has been generously provided by the liberality of the worthy proprietor of this ever-improving and magnificent estate, John Fair Esq.

A range of buildings has been raised in the policez, comprising two large and commodious halls, and a spacious room for the teacher, the largest being the chapel, measuring 30 ft. by 15 ft., and the second the school-room, 20 ft. by 15 ft. All the rooms have been tastefully painted, have varnished pine ceilings, and are fronted with a wide corridor. The building, embowered in the woods, has an attractive and picturesque appearance.

The Chapel was opened for divine service on Sunday last, when about 70 people gathered together to assist on the interesting occasion. The Rev. M P Ferguson conducted the service. His text was from St John IV. 35, 'Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields, for they are white already to harvest'

A select choir from Chascomus attended and rendered valuable aid in the service of praise and sacred song. Mr Ferguson closed his discourse by remarking: It is our pleasing privilege to declare this beautiful building set apart for the Worship of the Most High, and for all improving and good purposes such as a Reading Room and Library, and we accord our unqualified meed of approbation to the philanthropic proprietor of this large establishment for his kindly interest in the moral and spiritual welfare of his employees, and the educational training of their children, having also provided a school room, and dwelling for the teacher, Mr Paton. As was said of the Roman Centurion, we may say of Mr Fair: 'He is worthy, and hath built us a synagogue.' It is a good example which he has set to other wealthy proprietors of land, to those who have solely in view their selfish gratification, their own material enrichment, and the proud display of princely possessions, who have no recognition of themselves as the custodies or stewards of the Supreme Giver. The question of the tenure of land is exciting a deep interest and causing terrible anxiety 'at home;' the ripple of the stormy wave may yet roll against these shores, but we venture to say that so long as proprietors evince the same amount of interest in the welfare of employees and their children as the present owner of the Espartillar, there need be little fear of any uprising against them, any land leagues or agrarian revolutions. These praiseworthy efforts in the right direction are ably seconded by the present active manager Mr A Ross, who in the words of the *Times'* correspondent, is eminently qualified for his arduous post by vigour of brain and strength of muscle, and we might add, by what is essential, suavity of manner and kindliness of disposition. The work is also aided by a staff of courteous and intelligent assistants. May the blessing of God, rest upon and consecrate this comfortable and commodious Chapel and attend all the efforts put forth by liberal-minded and liberal-handed proprietors for the welfare of our countrymen and all whom this can affect for good.

On Monday, the new school was opened, and the annual examination of the scholars took place. A lengthened and minute testing of all the classes in the different branches was carried out by the Rev. Mr Ferguson and Mr Jones of Chascomus. In writing, arithmetic, composition and geography the pupils showed great proficiency, evidencing the utmost care and unwearied patience, which Mr Paton, the excellent teacher, must have exercised in their training. We are glad to find that his qualities and qualifications are so much appreciated by the parents. Spanish is also efficiently taught, there being children of several nationalities attending school. At the close, prizes were distributed, and it was gratifying to notice how much delighted the children were at their reception and at the interest taken in their education. Mr Ferguson asked them to send a warm tribute of thanks to Mr Fair for his kindness in providing such a comfortable school-room, furnished with the latest improvements in school apparatus, the desks being also suitable for pews in church, and tables, if requisite, at soirees. Mr Fry, in behalf of Mr Ross, who was unavoidably absent on pressing camp business, replied in a few choice and pithy phrases, and moved a vote of thanks to the examiners and to those who had shown their interest in the school by their countenance of the pleasing proceedings.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Last year the Provincial Senate passed a law ordering the Provincial Government, out of the proceeds of the public land sales, to pay the over-due coupons on this once supposed doubly-secured debt. Several months have elapsed since the passing of that law. Many land sales have been effected and large sums paid into the Provincial Treasury, yet not only have the bondholders received nothing, but another coupon has fallen due, increasing the default which reflects so much upon the once high credit of Buenos Ayres.

It is not very long ago since this debt was considered one of the best in this market. It was issued by the Municipality of this city for the sole purpose of paying off all outstandings and leaving the Corporation free to attend to the affairs of the city without being harassed by the importunities of creditors. The Government of Buenos Ayres, whose Stocks on the London market were at that time nearly at par, recognizing the utility of the Loan and the honourable objects for which the debt was created, guaranteed its payment: and hence it was that many, trusting to the credit of the city and the strict honour of the Provincial Government, put their savings into a stock which gave good interest and was well guaranteed. There are now six overdue coupons on this debt, and as it is mooted that the bondholders are about to take certain steps to assert their rights, we think it opportune to call Governor Romero's attention to the matter. Some of the bondholders propose to sue the Provincial Government and the Municipality before the Federal Court, whilst others propose to hold an indignation meeting at the Bolsa. Both courses are certainly justifiable under the circumstances, and unless the claims of the bondholders are attended to, it is possible the Municipality of this city may experience inconvenience from the course now pursued, which is a violation of every principle of strict honour and simple justice. The Municipality may on some future occasion be obliged to borrow money in the market, and its credit as the Corporation of such a large and thriving city as the capital of the Republic is certainly worth caring. In the administration of Municipal affairs so many things arise that it is impossible to suppose the board can ever be independent of its credit or fair fame, and in the new Municipal regime it may be desirable that its antecedents should be freed from the imputation of default.

It is the custom on European stock exchanges, whenever Government obligations are not met, to proscribe any new loans they may attempt to put on the market, and we have an instance of this in the Turkish Defence Fund, negotiated during the late war with Russia. Let not, therefore, the Provincial Government be surprised if, in pursuance of a representation by bondholders, the Camara Syndical should refuse to allow quotations on the Bolsa of the bonds which the Provincial Government contemplates issuing to consolidate its debt to the bank and for other purposes.

It is generally said that the Prov. Government treasury has at present a balance of six millions currency on hands, and that the Minister has made statement to that effect in the Chambers. The non-payment of the Municipal coupons is therefore all the more inexcusable; and now that the Provincial Government is freed from all further care in remitting to London to meet the coupons on the various Buenos Ayrean bonds held in that market, it was to be supposed Governor Romero would be all the more punctual in attending to the service of this Municipal debt.

Had these Municipal bonds been placed on the London market, beyond all question the coupons would be regularly met, but unfortunately our financiers seem more careful of the credit of the country abroad than at home, forgetful in toto that although this Municipal debt is a home obligation, there are holders of these bonds on the Rhine, the Mersey, the Scheldt and even the Shannon.

ST. CLOUD.

Charity, the 'alma mater' of our finer feelings, and the touchstone of our hearts, has chosen the historical precincts of the Retiro for her sanctuary. On Sunday and Monday thousands of visitors flocked to the Eliseo and gaily abandoned the moneyed contents of their pockets to the charitable grasp of the apostles of the goddess. The entrance fee of $10 m|c opens the gardens to all, and the sight is dazzling as you emerge from the dark and lonely street into the illumined space. The sides are lined with stalls, fitted out with that taste the French inherited from the Greeks and they so liberally diffuse wherever they spread. The stalls comprise every imaginable 'bric-a-brac,' from champagne to shirt-studs, poudre de riz to bottles of attar of roses, distilled in the Shipka Pass by the Circassian beauties sold in the Constantinople market; games offering all chances of gain attract the unwary within the magic circle of the attractive Circes, and the wheel-of-fortune turns round as the money emerges from the pocket-book, creating hilarity as you lose and urging you to financial destruction as you win from the fickle goddess a brass pin or an undressed doll.

Mirth, pleasure, beauty and art surround the visitor as he saunters along the labyrinth of stalls and flower-beds of this modern Eden. The Babylonian hanging-gardens, with their Semiramis, never offered a more agreeable surprise, a more enchanting abode, than Bieckert's Eliseo, crowded with the flower of French fashion and Franco-Argentine beauty.

It would be an idle task to record all the pleasant features of the feast, whether pelting at the innocents, riding a steeple-chase, backing a canoe race, or playing bagatelle. Money went fast enough in the pleasant artificial pastime, but alas, humanity went asunder, our feelings got the better of our purse as we were surrounded by a bevy of young ladies, conspiring to overburden us with medals, flowers, lottery-tickets, trinkets and other appendages, which rose in value as the delicate hand pinned them to your coat and smilingly vanished from your gaze as you charitably paid what you deemed them worth. Last year we remember a young lady selling cigars at 100 m|c a piece, and although this year prices had been fixed and the fair donors were willing to give change, for the sake of the hospital the buyer claimed none. Amongst the many fair sellers we remarked the charming Mdlles S. Honore and Cotillon selling medals: the lovely Mlls. Fourcade and Curutchet sauntering about with bouquets of flowers; we also noticed Mdlles. M. Bordelois, Ojean, S. Crest, Lacau, Maude, Indart, Otyza, Dirube, Sere, Largot, P Boye, M Marc and Mme. Bernadette, the very cream of French beauty in the Plate.

It is not to be wondered at if on Sunday 4,000 people were attracted by this fair galaxy and over £1,000 worth of flowers and medals were speedily sold. These young ladies all deserve the very highest praise for the winning way they disposed of their articles. In company with a Glasgow friend we left $500 m|c behind us, after winning three dolls and a bottle of champagne, with twenty bouquets in our pockets and half a dozen medals pinned to our coats. Seldom have we witnessed a more delightful panorama than that presented by the Eliseo, and we recmomend our readers to it pay a visit: everything is cheap and all pockets can meet the fair demands: we noticed many natives, a large number of Italians, and several other nationalities, but there were very few English present.

There is no doubt that very soon the necessary funds will be raised by this garden feast to build a new French hospital, and it is a pleasure to see with what 'amore' all nationalities contribute towards the charitable purpose: the Italians especially mustered strong, and sent their bands to enliven the concert: Messrs. Baeiter, Capelle and Pellin sang several romances, whilst Madame Bellony beautifully delivered 'the Champagne'—a most difficult piece of singing in the open air.

Late at night the visitors abandoned the gardens, which had recalled so many scenes of France: you heard the same silvery laugh and mocking accents as on the Parisian boulevards, whilst the stalls reminded one of the perennial bazar in the Boulevard des Capucines. The very name of the Feast—St. Cloud—recalls many scenes of the past; who does not remember the charming little village in the outskirts of Paris; as you ascend the steep hill you see the Colonne de Juillet glistening in the rays of the sun; when last we saw St. Cloud the town, and the park were in ruins; the beautiful bridge was blown up and every house burnt; previous to the war the little girls sold flowers like in the Eliseo, now the matron sells to the visitors the bullets and fragments of shell, which destroyed one of the most historical fashionable rendez-vous of Paris.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

(From our Correspondent)

February 18.

The wheat market is commencing to present considerable activity. The speculators have been obliged to cede to a certain point to the exigencies of the producer. Prices may be quoted from eleven to twelve dollars Bol., or to enable the *Standard* readers in Buenos Aires to understand clearly, say from fifty to 55 cents gold per ar.: this is equivalent to a dollar and a quarter gold per bushel, which leaves the farmer a handsome margin of profit. Still there are many who are holding out for an advance. If we study the question it is difficult to understand how speculators can pay even the present prices. Although the grain is of fine quality for shipment, still, at a dollar and a quarter the bushel it would be a risky business to ship to Europe. All we can do will be to compete with the North Americans with our flour in the Brazilian markets. We have also Paraguay as a market: a vessel is now loading flour for Rio Grande.

Although the crop is by no means as large as was expected, still, in the aggregate, we have much more wheat in the country than is necessary for home consumption. In Santa Fe the crop is variously put down at from 250 to 400 thousand fanegas. I think we may safely put it at two millions of bushels. This would leave us say a million and a half for exportation. We have no reliable data from the rest of the Republic. From Cordoba we have contradictory reports, which naturally mean that in some parts of the province the crops failed and in others were satisfactory. It is probable, however, that Cordoba and Tucuman will require some of our surplus. There is no doubt that Mendoza, notwithstanding some partial losses, will have saved a good average crop, and will have an excess to export. The maize crop in the upper provinces is very promising, and when this cereal is cheap, the people up there do not consume much wheat flour. I understand that Entre Rios will at least have produced sufficient wheat for her own consumption and probably that of Corrientes, so that unless there be a falling off in the crop of Buenos Aires, I should not like to be amongst those who purchase heavily at ten rials gold, the bushel. The margin is not quite clear to me.

Mills have multiplied so rapidly in this province that in a very short time, instead of wheat, flour will be our great export. The process of grinding is also being improved every year, and we may hope to have our flour accepted in the European markets in time. I do not see why the Carcarana mill, for instance, which is fitted up with all the most modern and perfected machinery, should not turn out as fine flour as the Genesee mills, which are also worked by water-power, and turn out the finest flour in the U. States. Possibly we ought to take into account that the Gennesee River is deliciously clear and fresh, whilst the Carcarana is muddy and brackish There have been four or five new mills put up within the last twelve months, three of them being first-class, with the best machinery to be had in the world.

The *Capital* has printed a translation of my 'Locust' letter, but without a word of comment. They are so taken up with the stupid abuse of the Chilenos and partizan quarrelling, that they have no time or inclination to advocate any question for the general good. It is disheartening to see the indifference of the native press on subjects bearing on national interests that do not offer a field for vituperation.

Mr. Kyle's suggestion is a valuable one, and has set me thinking. If the locust will make a good manure, we know that it can be readily sold in England. The question then becomes simply a commercial one. At one rial and a half per ar., thousands of people would turn out to gather them. Suppose that in drying they lose 50 per cent of their weight, the price would then be three rials, or thirty dollars the ton, or in gold say four pounds; freight to England thirty shillings, and say ten shillings for other expenses, six pounds in all. If Mr. Kyle can prove that the manure will sell at a price leaving a fair margin for profit, individual enterprise might take the thing in hand, and the National Government would probably assist in the way of giving a bonus on every shipload sent.

The locusts have already taken wing, but I will try and send Mr. Kyle a parcel for his experiments. Something must be done, and, I repeat, Mr. Kyle's suggestion may be of great value.

On the 15th of March next all the townlands of the Armstrong estate of Rosario will be offered at auction and sold, as it is said, to the highest bidder. There are twenty-two lost in all. The most of these are town lots of from ten to thirty and more yards frontage, and in almost every street in Rosario. One of these lots is a nice little bit of land in the suburbs of 855 varas frontage by 2,000 deep, just the thing to have put all the Government buildings on had the Capital been given to the poor Rosarinos.

The Carnival promises to be jolly. Florida, Rivadavia and Victoria, I mean Puerto, Santa Fe and Cordoba streets, are to be spanned with some fifty arches of gaslight, which will enable the carriages to steer clear of the many holes in the pavement. A commission from the Municipality are examining all the different marks of 'pomitos.' The most they will find will be only dirty water, not vitriol or black ink. Rosario is peculiarly free from the class of ruffians who use the latter, and may they never leave your charming city to come up here.

Last evening a mason fell from the top of the Elevator Tower, the highest building in Rosario. He was not killed immediately, but there are no hopes of saving him.

We are enjoying fine weather, but a couple of weeks have passed without rain. The maize looks admirably well, and we shall probably have a large surplus for exportation.

The River Parana has been full to the brim for nearly a year, an almost unprecedented circumstance, as it usually has its periodical rise and fall.

MONTEVIDEO

Dear *Standard*

If services and merit entitle a man to the esteem and gratitude of his countrymen, Colonel Santos, of all Orientals, can lay the greatest claim to popular suffrage. Individual merit, like literary fame, is open to much abuse in the Banda Oriental, and party spirit blinds the contending elements more here than anywhere else. It might be useless to recapitulate the experiences of last year's events on your side of the river to prove the errors of politicians who would plunge the country into the horrors of civil war and risk the hazard of the die rather than give in. At that period no word was spared to cast contempt and abuse on the man who to-day sits in your Presidential chair, and has proved himself so vastly superior to his stubborn antagonists; his merit and his services to the country raised him to his present position, and these were qualities the opposing party could not pardon. Colonel Santos is running through the same quick-fire of slander and animosity, and perhaps he ignores that the very fact is most complimentary to his talents.

On the 12th and 13th of March, dates yet fresh in the memory of all, when the country stood on the brink of an abyss and the warmest patriots saw no hopes left, the man who came forward and saved us, in spite of ourselves, perhaps, from anarchy, was this very Colonel Santos, who excites so many fears at the present moment, through his half-reticent and half-ambiguous conduct. Such a long time has elapsed since then—11 month I think, that the blancos and constitucionales have completely forgotten the event and its results: their memory is short-lived when recording the merits of antagonists, who may claim support from the past and anticipate it in the future. It would be really an idle task to anticipate for one moment that logic and common sense would influence the Blancos or Constitucionales any more than your peace meetings did the course of events previous to June. There is some fatality linked to R. Plate Politicians; they evidently do not know the difference between right and wrong, which is a most singular coincidence, as the men who get up the revolutions are lawyers, and these are the men who are supposed to know what is right and what is wrong; no doubt, they have arrived at such a climax of cupliicty and loose judgment that their brains become obtuscated and lean more to the wrong than to the right side. Talent stamps the men at the head of the present political parties, and I hope that this talent will save them from extreme measures; it requires so very little talent to ruin a country or a woman's reputation, but it needs nearly a genius to make amends and reconstruct what has been destroyed. The remington makes a revolution and decides a battle, but it requires something more to push the Banda Oriental into a right groove and undertake the ungrateful task of raising the prospects that have been ruined by a stubborn and armed resistance. Let the present political headers well meditate the events last year in the Argentine Republic. We cannot afford a Corrales; we have not a Rio Negro territory and 5,000 immigrants a month to fall back on; a revolution at the present moment would simply be the drop-scene of the long tragedy of the last fifty bloody years. Let there be no opposition outside the arguments of the newspaper columns and the club rooms, otherwise all well wishers of the country may sigh 'Spes et fortuna valete.'

Voltaire.

The Funeral Services to the memory of the lamented Father Fahy were but poorly attended; we were really much disappointed, as we had hoped to see Irishmen from all parts crowd the little chapel; such was not the case. The arrangements of the Revd. Mother were most complete, and the chanting of the orphans around the cenotaph was most impressive, as also Dean Dillon's sermon at the close of the service.

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Teatro Colon

Para el Jueves 23 de Febrero
A las 8½ de la noche
Unico Gran Concierto
Dado por la Señorita
Esmeralda Cervantes
Artista de las I I y R. R. Cortes de España, Portugal y Brazil

PROGRAMA

Primera Parte
1 Overtura triunfal, por la orquesta ..... Hermann
2 Adios de las Golondrinas, por su autor ..... E Cervantes
3 Chacona del Siglo XVI, por la Orquesta ..... Durand
Segunda Parte
4 Aida, gran fantasia, por la Orquesta ..... Verdi
5 Himno triufal del Rey David por la Sta Cervantes ..... Godfroid
6 Celebre Serenada para instrumentos de cuerda, por los Sres Rajneri, Gaito, Varallo, Lombardo, Marelli, Scielzo, Bianchi, Rochet, Laurino y Venanzi ..... Haydn
Tercera Parte
7 L'Africana, gran fantasia para Orquesta ..... Meyerbeer
8 Fantasia sobre motivas de la opera La Sonnambula, arreglada para arpa y ejecutada por ..... E Cervantes
9 Gran Marcha Nupcial del Sueño de una noche de Verano, por el Orquesta ..... Mendelsohn

La Orquesta de 40 musicos se compondra de los mas distinguidos profesores, bajo la direccion del Maestro Rajneri.
Los precios de las localidades seran los de costumbre.
Entrada General $30
Nota—La Srta. Cervantes no hara reparto de localidades.
e 219 f23

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JARDIN CONCIERTO

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A las 8½.
La opera bufa en 3 actos
Le Educande de Sorrento

Director de Orquesta, el Maestro Sr Grigiuola

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Niños 10

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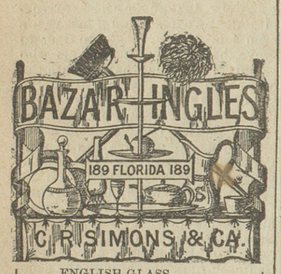
Beneficio de la Sociedad Damas de Caridad,
Baile de Fantasia.

Sabado 26, Domingo 27, Lunes 28 de Febrero y Martes 1 de Marzo
Grandes Bailes de Mascaras



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189 FLORIDA 189
e 181 m20

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Commander J BRANDER
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Will sail on the
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NOT CALLING AT BRAZILIAN PORTS

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To be followed by
The Company's favoiite and well-kuown steamer
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To sail on the
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Taking cargo and passengers for
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THROUGH PASSAGES TO PARIS (single and return) granted by all the ROYAL MAIL Steamers.
The above steamers will carry 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers at
REDUCED RATES
Mails, Specie, Cargo and Parcels to all the above ports and
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Are granted to Antwerp, Havre, Cherburg and principal towns in Spain and Portugal.
These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.
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A considerable reduction is made in their favor.
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Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on day of sailing.
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Will load for the above port. For balance of cargo apply to
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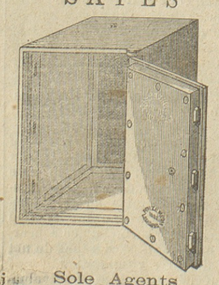

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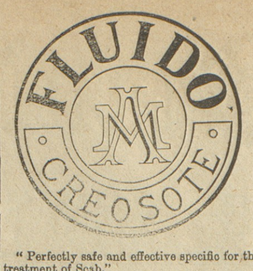

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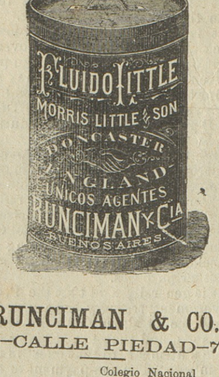

RUNCIMAN & CO.
73—CALLE PIEDAD—73

Colegio Nacional
B. Aires 24 de Enero 1881
Señores Runciman y Cia
73 Calle Piedad
Muy Sres. mios
Me es grato comunicar a Vds el resultado satisfactorio del nuevo examen quimico del 'Fluido Little' que acabo de practicar sobre una muestra de este especifico enviada por Vds a este laboratorio el 12 del corr. y fabricado por Morris Little e Hijo en Inglaterra.
Confrontando el analisis de esta muestra con mi analisis del mismo especifico practicado en Febrero de 1879 encuentro un aumento considerable en su grado de concentracion; su densidad es superior, la proporcion de fenoles contenidos en los aceites es mayor, y en una palabra lo considero no solo superior al producto primitivo, sino el mas concentrado y activo de cuantos de su clase he tenido ocasion de examinar hasta la fecha. Esta observacion se refiere, se entiende, esclusivamente a los especificos contra la sarna, que tienen por base los aceites Hidro carburados y fenoles del alquitran y que no deben su eficacia al arsenico, al azufre, o al tabaco, sustancias que no existen en el 'Fluido Little.' Apesar de su mayor concentricion el Fluido se mezcla con el agua fria con la misma facilidad y perfeccion como antes.
Me repito de Vds
S S y A S
Fdo. JUAN J J KYLE
Profesor de Quimica

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1—Camp in Tres Arroyos (several lots) Sauce Corto, Guamini, Arroyo de las Mostazas, Bahia Blanca, Chivilcoy, Chacabuco, Lincoln, 25 de Mayo, and Las Flores.
Also several lots of land (4 leagues each) recently purchased from the Nat. Government now offered for sale on very favorable terms.
2—Agent for Linck's celebrated Extract of Tobacco (South Down Sheep Wash) and all other approved specifics.
3—Posts, Wire and Torniquetes.
78—CALLE RECONQUISTA—78
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The cheapest and most effective cure for scab on sheep. It is guaranteed free from poison, contains eighty p. cent of active ingredients and may be mixed with 100 parts of cold water.

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126—Rivadavia—126

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Ojo Estancieros
ENERO 25 1881.

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Advertise yourselves Sole Importers of our wire for the River Plate. Letter by next mail.

Tomas Drysdale & Co.
96—Moreno—96
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Resumen
DE
REMATES
A EFECTUAR POR
Baltar y Quesada

Martillero: Florencio Madero

EN FEBRERO
Miercoles 23, a las 12. De 15,000 ovejas en Carmen de Areco.
Jueves 24, a las 4, 1700 ovejas, en nuestra casa.
Viernes 25, a las 4. Casa San Martin 406. Base $500,000.
Viernes 25, a las 12. De Pomos, articulos fantasia, en nuestra casa.
Sabado 26, a las 4. Una manzana de terreno en las Heras. Base $50,000.
EN MARZO
Jueves 3, a las 4. 3 leguas de campo en Lincoln, por league base 100,000
Jueves 3, a las 2, un casa Calle Maypu 97 y 101. Base $116,413
Viernes 4, a las 12. Tienda, merceria etc. en Jeppener.
Viernes 4, a las 4. Saladero Industria en Zarate, en nuestra casa. Base 1,170,000
Sabado 5, a las 4. Casa Cuyo 779/81 y Garantias 160/62. Base $303,950.
Domingo 6, a las 4. Un casa Calle Lavalle 631. Base $50,130.
Id 6, a las 5. Id id 883. Id $116,813
Id 6, a las 5. Id Rincon 160. $120,003.
Jueves 10, a las 3. 2 leguas de campo en Lincoln, en nuestra casa. Base $133,300
Jueves 10, a las 4. Casa Calle Florida 241. Base $600,000.
Domingo 13, a las 4. Case Cuyo 527 al 31. Base 280,000.
Martes 15, a las 4 Estancia la Noria en Canuelas. Base $250,000.
e xp

Banco Hipotecario

El Miercoles 23 del corriente, a las 12 a.m., procedera el Directoria al sorteo de Cedulas Serie A y B, con cupon 30 de Abril.
Los que gusten presenciar el acto, pueden concurrir el dia y hora indicordes al Establecimiento.
B. Aires, Febrero 22 de 1881
e 218 f23

ATENCION!
Carnaval de B. Aires

Los últimos 6 bailes
AL
Politeama Argentino

Sabado 26, Domingo 27, Lunes 28 de Febrero, y Martes 1 de Marzo
Entrada General $30 m/c. Señoras gratis.
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THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN FOR THE THOROUGH CURE OF SCAB IN SHEEP.

UNEQUALED FOR ECONOMY.

Ready for use, adding
COLD WATER.
The most profitable for large flocks.
DEPOT:
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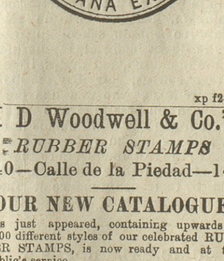

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RUBBER STAMPS
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OUR NEW CATALOGUE
Has just appeared, containing upwards of 1,000 different styles of our celebrated RUBBER STAMPS, is now ready and at the Public's service.
In this new Catalogue there is a large variety of Dating Stamps, Common Rubber Stamps, Ribbons, Monograms, Fac-Similes, Stencel plates &c., as well as of our ENGRAVINGS on WOOD, with a large reduction of prices as compared with our previous Catalogue, call and see yourself.

H. D. Woodwell & Co.
Rubber Stamp Manufacturers, Engravers on Wood and Electro-Typers &c.
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Italia del Peru.

A fresh supply of 'WARDS' Italia just received by the Iberia.
Bates Stokes y Co,
79—Calle Maipu—79
e 151 m16

Thomas Loader
Surgeon Dentist
139—Calle Cordoba—139
Next door to Libreria Inglesa
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Pomade Vaseline

Every man, woman and child who has used
POMADE VASELINE
Is willing to recommend it.
Six years of rapidly increasing sale have made it famous all over the world.
It is warranted to please
IT CURES ITCHING OF THE HEAD
IT MAKES NEW HAIR GROW ON BALD HEADS
IT PREVENTS THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT
IT RENDERS THE HAIR SOFT AND GLOSSY
IT CLEANSES THE SCALP
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IT REMOVES DANDRUFF
IT SUPERSEDES WIGS
IT KILLS HAIR EATERS
There is no mistake about it
Vaseline is the best, most agreeable and effective toilet article in the World.

The genuine article is sold by all honest Druggists and at the Agency
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Traductores Publicos
Se han mudado al
108 — PIEDAD — 108

CARBOLIC EXTRACT
OF
Tobacco and Sulphur,
THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND CERTAIN
COLD WATER CURE FOR SCAB
EVER YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC

Great Improvement.
Increased Strength.
Guranteed not to hurt the hands in working.

PARRY & CO.,
112—SAN MARTIN—112
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The Standard.

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1881

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

'All's well' in the River Plate. We have nothing striking to report. Improvement and Progress are daily becoming more apparent all over the country. Amongst the most important home measures recently adopted by the National Government is an order to the Governors of all the Interior Provinces to have drawn up without delay full reports on the natural resources of each province, the industries now carried on, the systems at work in same, with suggestions as to how the production can best be fostered and developed. We attach the very highest importance to this measure, as, in spite of the easier and quicker communication we now possess with the Interior, as compared with former years, it is still much of a 'terra incognita,' except to a select few, and we feel certain that the reports which the Minister of the Interior has ordered the Provincial Governors to send to him will still further open people's eyes here and in Europe to the prodigious natural wealth of this country, and show what immense, varied, and practically inexhaustible fields it offers for European emigration and capital.

The lull in the West Coast war since the fall of Lima still continues. The victorious invaders have established martial law in all its rigour, owing to Pierola's refusal to treat for peace. The latest news is that he has at last consented to do so, but the Chilians, in turn, now refuse to treat with him. The impression here is that some means of bringing about a treaty of peace will soon be found.

There has been no rain for three weeks, and the weather has been unusually hot. In many parts of this province camp fires have occurred, as the grass is like tinder from the burning heat of the sun. As yet the losses only amount to some 5000 sheep burned.

From Banda Oriental there is nothing new. The Ministerial crisis there is over, but many people expect trouble about the next Presidential election, an event in South American life which, as our European readers well know, is never let slip by 'patriots' as an opportunity for disturbance. Latorre is still at Yaguaron, enjoying himself at horse-racing and cock-fighting, although it is again rumoured in Montevideo that he is plotting an invasion.

We refer our readers to our commercial columns for particulars as to the great movement going on in Land, a species of property which is now experiencing a demand never before known in this country. Another remarkable feature is the sudden coming to the front of Flax-culture, an industry that yields even more splendid profits than sheep or cattle, and which has been quietly growing, almost unnoticed, for the past two or three years.

The Government of the province of Cordoba has been again cited before the Supreme Federal Court for disposing of lands belonging to private individuals (even third parties) who bought them from other provinces with which Cordoba has a dispute as to bounds. The Court has issued an injunction forbidding the Cordoba Government to convey or deal with these lands till the merits of the case are heard. The public have every confidence that the Supreme Court will allow no injustice to be done to the present holders of the lands in question.

Indian invasions have again occurred in the far South, at Nauquen, and the savages have sacked some small outlying forts and butchered the garrisons. In Chile similar events have occurred, but both Governments have now troops on the spot, and there is not much danger of these raids being repeated.

Dn Gonzalez Chaves, a Southern estanciero, has been selected as candidate for the Vice-Governorship of the province, and his return is certain.

The Telephone has now been fairly established here, and the first line is at work, between President Roca's suburban residence and the National Government House. Captain Manton is the empresario, and the Government has given him orders to connect all the public offices by telephone apparatus.

The friends of English settlers at Bahia Blanca and thereabouts will be glad to learn that no place in the Republic is going ahead faster. Last week 400 tons of cargo from Buenos Aires were landed there in three days. Formerly barely 600 tons were landed in the whole year. The return trade in wool and other produce is increasing quite as fast.

The National Minister of Hacienda, Sr Cortinez, has as yet done nothing about the new railway loan, and as the Anglo-Universal Bank of London has offered the Government £100,000 at 4 per cent interest, it is thought that the Government will be in no hurry to make the new loan, save on the most favorable terms. The new Argentine Government has entered on a most economical line, and the revenue receipts were never better. Thus it is probable that the loan will stand open to bidders for a while. Owing to the increased number of mills at the colonies, nearly all the wheat is bought by the millers, but flour from the Interior keeps arriving, and we note shipments to Brazil, which is a splendid market for all our flour.

The Immigration Department has just forwarded to the Interior nearly one thousand immigrants at the Government expense, and all the Government colonies have been inspected and reported on. President Roca is ceaseless in his efforts to increase immigration.

Exchange has ruled unusually brisk for this mail, and it is generally said that the Government remits bills to London by this mail. The closing rates are—

On London 49⅝ ¾
On Paris 5.23-24
On Antwerp 5.25

DIPLOMATIC REVELATIONS

The subjoined despatch of the Peruvian Minister in this city to his Government is a paper of such interest that we readily testify to the great editorial victory of our colleague the *Herald* in obtaining it by telegram from Valparaiso. Divested of the circumstances attending its publication, the note of itself possesses little import and might be written by any foreign minister prodigal of political criticism or whose Government was not over economical in sealing wax or stationery: but the paper before us was captured by the Chilians, which of itself shows how negligent the Peruvians were of their diplomatic papers; it was written in the secrecy of the Minister's cabinet in Buenos Ayres, and by the lurid light of the threatened attack on Lima. The translation is so deficient in grammar and style that there are many sentences unintelligible; the main features of the despatch are the withered hopes of H.E., the Peruvian Minister, to embroil this country in war, or form an entangling alliance, against which the great Washington was so emphatic in warning Republics.

The Argentine Government has really nothing to complain of in the publication of the note or its strictures; and whoever reads it patiently through will rise from the perusal satisfied that, although our navy may be deficient and our army not the thing, our good faith with Chile has resisted every importunity, and our pledge of neutrality has been strictly and honorably observed. Throughout this lengthy note the straightforward and honest policy of the Argentine Government shines like a little light that throws its beams a very long way; they will certainly reach Valparaiso and Santiago, teaching Chilian statesmen that we are proof against all the diplomatic craft brought to bear on us to support, less our own interests than a truly fallen cause. The following is the note:—

Valparaiso, Feb. 21st,

The Chilian army has taken, in archives of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Lima, certain communications from Sr Gomez Sanchez, who is accredited near our Government. Owing to their importance, I think it advisable to write you the following confidential note, the original of which I have read myself, verbatim, its contents requiring no comment:

Legation of Peru in the Republic of the Plate, Buenos Ayres, November 12th, 1880. No. 35.

Mr Secretary of State in the Office of Foreign Affairs in Peru.

Mr Secretary,

My negotiations with the new Government of this Republic have entered upon a period of expectation. Since, as I advised Y.E. by note last mail, H.E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed to me the necessity of watching the action of Brazil, in view of the new aspect of affairs owing to the failure of the peaceable mediation of the United States, which has been presented to the study of the Governments of America, I understand the impossibility of advancing another step in the way I had proposed to pursue in order to compel this country to co-operate with us in an efficacious and decisive manner in the contest in which we are engaged. From the two conversations I have had with Dr Irigoyen since last mail, I have concluded that H.E. will no longer continue to treat with me without knowing what the policy of Brazil is likely to be, his predessesors having done nothing to discover the true state of the relations of the Empire with Chile: neither did they effect anything towards the conclusion of any treaty with their old and constant ally, in view of the difficulties which might fall to the lot of the Argentine Republic over the Patagonian and Magellan questions; and much less did they endeavour to ascertain the feeling of Brazil in reference to the disintegration of important territories belonging to its neighbours, or to the aggrandisement or preponderance of Chile, through the conquest of the same, and the obtaining of their inexhaustible riches. Therefore, it being impossible to continue negotiations, I have limited myself to insisting upon the increase of warlike demonstrations which Chile might regard as symptoms of a probable invasion by the Argentine army, and to urge expedition in the making of maritime preparations, for I have had an opportunity of noticing that the state of the squadron called to defend the Plate leaves very much to be desired. My suggestions have all been followed by orders which make me believe I have been heard. Y.E. will notice what I refer to in the papers I send herewith, though all the measures adopted are not mentioned in them. I cannot, however, hide my suffering on being condemned to inactivity at a time when our country is preparing with enthusiasm to resist the formidable, and, perhaps, decisive attack with which she is threatened by Chile and while its Government is doing wonders in order to make its limited resources suffice for the insuring of her triumph. Knowing what is transpiring in my country, my greatest wish is to be in a position to telegraph the realization of what would be for her good and her salvation. Shall I be able to satisfy so legitimate a desire previous to the attack on Lima being effected? The uncertainty to which I am the prey on this subject causes me cruel torment, and, though faith in the justice of our cause, and a secret voice I hear continually, advise to wait, and promise me success as the reward of my constant efforts, I must no tconceal from Y.E. that, when I think calmly, notwithstanding what I have said on what has already taken place and is now happening, I am at a loss to know whether I ought to advise Y.E. of my reasons for hope, or of my doubts and fears of not succeeding in the object of my mission? In so painful an alternative, I must do and decide to present Y.E. with the confirmation of the opinions I expressed in my reserved note of the 30th Oct. ult., No 42, the motives I have for distrusting the Argentine Government, though I see it to-day in better hands than those in which it was when Chile declared war against us.

As I advance in my study of Argentine international policy, I see not only how egotistical, but also, what is possibly worse, how lacking of all plan or order and of all wisdom and firmness it is. Its egotism is manifested by the conduct pursued by the Avellaneda Goverument towards Peru and Bolivia. It not only refrained from saying a word to Chile on the subject of conquests, illicit hostilities, cruelties and needless or barbarous destruction of property, but it did not even think of proposing the conciliation of the belligerents for more than a year and a-half, and far from it, conceived and cherished the idea of profiting through its excessive neutrality and unjustifiable silence, in order to obtain an advantageous settlement of its own limits question with our enemy. The lack of the qualities which constitute an able policy has revealed itself in all the conrse of the negotiations its diplomacy has sustained with that of Chile on the subject of those very questions, during the contest on the Pacific. During the period to which I refer the Argentine Government allowed itself to be deceived by that of Chile. It wished to end its limits question, and it consented to the suspension of negotiations during the Barros-Arana mission. It believed Balmaceda came with the serious intention of treating, when his only mission was to join Lastarria, the Minister at Rio Janeiro and Montevideo, in watching the action of the Argentiue Government in reference to the Allies, cross the plans of the latter, and magnetize the Argentine statesmen, quieting them on the subject of the alliance of Chile with Brazil. It conceived great hopes from the return home of the last Chilian Representative, and it is still waiting for the answer he promised to bring. It might have employed the stratagem of hurrying the conclusion of a treaty of alliance with Peru and Bolivia, or that of making Chile believe it was about to head a grand American movement, and it remained in inactivity, without appearing to concern itself in any way about outside questions. It was aware that public opinion was impatient of delays, and yet it authorized them by projected treaties, and even by acts, after they had been rejected by the press, by the different political parties and by the Congress. It had more than enough time to profit by the situation of Chile, or to make war against her in a just cause, and with sure and glorious results, and it let time pass, and opportunities go by together with all the honour and glory, and the profit besides.

To this let it be added that, far from cultivating its friendly relations with its natural allies, the Brazilians and Orientales, it neglected

them and permitted them to slacken till Chile came almost to take its place in the sympathies of both countries. It may be seen, moreover, not only how reasonably I have entertained the opinion that the Argentine Republic lacks the qualities possessed by even the weakest country imaginable, but also how it has come short of its mission of protection to the great interest of America, and the very important ones of this Republic, whose past is as glorious as its future prospects are grand. What I hereby make known together with what I wrote by last mail, to which I have already referred, the knowledge I am obtaining of the leading public men and even the fact of the armament of the Republic of the country not being concluded or even forwarded yet, though so long a time has been spent in preparation, all contribute to strengthen my fears of the failure of my delicate and very important mission.

And as Chile, in the meantime, advances in the Pacific, and works actively in the Atlantic, employing its abundant means of all kinds; and as my efforts, unhappily, are insufficient to move the men in power with the lever of public opinion formed through the powerful instrumentality of the press and of influential circles, and as every day which passes is of more importance to us, I grow impatient at not having in my hands the means I need, and that I am so far from the only place I could get them from, and that the means of communication with my Government are so few and far between. Would that I could make known to my Government the embarrassing position in which I am placed, and the tortures of my mind, because I cannot leave this immediately, and my anxiety not only to contribute towards the relief, but also to supply the remedy for the evils which oppress my country, in which case many obstacles might perhaps be removed.

Evaristo Gomez Sanchez

N.B.—The above has been published by the Chilian press.

Correspondent

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

On last Saturday evening, the Belgian residents met at the house of their worthy Consul, Mr E. Bergmann, to determine what steps should be taken to relieve their countrymen at home, who have recently suffered such severe losses through floods, especially in the Wallon provinces. It was decided that a subscription should be raised and lists put into circulation, under the supervision of a special Committee formed as follows:—

President—E. Bergmann, Consul.
Vice-Presidents—A. Oostendorp, Vice-Consul.
E. Marcotte.
Secretary—C. Hanquet.
Sub-Secretary—P. Spanoghe.
Treasurer—G. Froment.

Members—
G. Ackens
A. Corten
C. De Bruyn
J. Dormal
Ed. Falcon
M. Franssen
E. Laplanche
J. Laurent
R. Peltzer
C. Rick
Ed. Trittau
L. Trittau
R. Van Gend
J. Van der Wee
J. Van Trappe
J. Xhoffer.

The Belgians are so well known for their charitable character, being always ready to co-operate in any relief funds initiated here, that we feel certain all nationalities will be happy to avail of the present exceptional occasion to reciprocate, and subscribe liberally towards mitigating the sufferings of the unfortunate victims in Belgium. We hardly need add that the cause so generously taken in hand by our Belgian friends has all the sympathies of the British colony here.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The French Mail steamer Gironde will sail to-morrow. This morning's issue is our Packet Edition.

Mr Adolfo Negrotto, the learned and enterprising Principal of the English Seminary in Calle Tacuari, has left all his pedagogic competitors in the shade in the way of a distribution of prizes entertainment. The scene at the Florida Gardens on Monday evening was never witnessed before here, as no Buenos Ayres schoolmaster had previously attempted such a magnificent display. There must have been close on 2,000 persons present. The pavilion looked like a hugh bouquet of flowers, as it was literally packed with ladies of all ages, from 4 to 40 (no lady ever passes and few reach the latter age) in the most beautiful toilettes, with diamond ear-rings flashing like fireflies under bewitching hats and bonnets, and all the etcetera which make the Porteñas the best dressed women in the world always excepting the models for all correct dress—their French sisters. On the dais were ranged crimson covered arm chairs, to which Mr Negrotto handed several ladies and gentlemen in succession. There was loud applause as Mr Negrotto ushered General Sarmiento, the Father of Education in South America, to the seat of honour; and shortly afterwards General Osborne, United States Minister, Baron Goudin, Brazilian Minister, Dr Pizarro, Minister of Instruction, Dr Pellegrini and others took their seats near the venerable statesman. The proceedings opened (at 9 o'clock instead of 8, as announced) with an address by General Sarmiento, who dwelt eloquently on the necessity of a sound education and pointedly on the superiority of the English and North American system of training and educating Youth. There was enthusiastic applause as he concluded. Señor Bollea followed in a most eloquent speech on the same topic, prolonged applause greeting its conclusion. The programme was then gone through, and nearly every one of the young declaimers who successively came to the footlights, gave proof of the national 'penchant' for public speaking. One wee little man, who spoke on the dais, provoked a 'furore' of applause. The distribution of the beautiful gold and silver medals was a most interesting sight: and on the bright faces of the juvenile recipients was the same flush of just pride as we have seen on the bronzed features of scarred veterans from the Crimea when Her Majesty pinned the Victoria Cross on their breasts. The boy is the father of the man all the world over. It was past mid night when the assemblage broke up, and we must warmly congratulate Mr Negrotto on the brilliant success of his most agreeable 'soiree.'

Miss Cervantes's concert at the Colon Theatre to-morrow night will certainly draw a select 'crush.' The harp is an instrument only now beginning to make its way into Porteño drawing-rooms, yet it is the most charming and touching of all instruments. Like the piano, however, it requires a man's hand to master it thoroughly, and the women who have succeeded in doing so, amongst whom we place Miss Cervantes, could be counted on the fingers. The programme for tomorrow evening is very good, but would be all the better if there were an Irish air or two in it. The harp is Erin's instrument, and her national airs are peculiarly suited for it.

The Electoral Convention met yesterday to proclaim Dr Rocha and Sr Gonzales Chaves as Governor and Vice Governor of the province in the coming term. They will enter office in May next.

A swell mobsman succeeded in stealing the watch of a mayoral of the C. B. A. tramway line on Monday. We really thought that tram guards were too sharp to be victimised in this way.

The banquet to-night to the Governor-elect, in the Florida Gardens, will be the grandest affair of the kind for some time. Dr Pellegrini is President, D Carlos Casares Vice, and Dean Monsignor Dillon, Treasurer of the Committee.

The Cordoba papers say that a disease unpleasantly like cholera is raging about Rio Segundo, and two prominent 'vecinos,' one of them a doctor, have already succumbed to it.

Only $15,000 m/c worth of 'permisos de disfraz' for Carnival have been sold as yet. They are $25 each, and woefully dear at the price. During Carnival proper one can dress as a fool for five paper dollars.

San Luis must be a very beery place. The *Oasis* says that a barrel of what is courteously called beer up there can be had for three rials.

A colleague suggests that it would be 'convenient' to improve on the present system of sweeping the streets, *i.e.*, leaving the dirt in heaps for two or three days, to be blown about again by the wind. This system is in great favor in the Cannibal Islands, but in Europe it is the custom to remove the dust in a cart, a useless proceeding according to Municipal ideas here.

The Entre Rios papers report a gang of 'matreros' on Mr Unzue's property near Gualeguaychu. They are mostly deserters from the Marine Battalion (Horse Marines we suppose). They slaughter Mr U.'s cattle to live, but do not molest travellers. They thrashed the police two or three times, and the latter now keep out of their way. Mr Iniquez, Mr Unzue's agent, has to go about with a guard of gauchos. On a recent occasion he had a narrow escape, and the 'matreros' have sworn to kill or Boycott him. An Entre Rios agent seems to have almost as hard a time of it as an Irish one.

Governor Romero sends the new Boulevard Bill to the Legislature to-day for approval. We hope it wont be seized on as an opportunity for letting of oratorical fireworks.

The French St. Cloud fete has proved a prodigious success. On Monday the receipts were $90,000 moneda corriente.

It is most painful to have to chronicle the fact that the Argentine bulls from which such prowess was expected at the fight at Montevideo on Sunday could not see it, and only one of them showed any pugnacity. If all bulls were as wise and refused to fight, this disgraceful sport would soon be a thing of the past.

We sincerely sympathise with Dn Emilio Castro and his family on the sudden death of his son, a promising youth of 18 years, who had just completed his preparatory studies in the National College. Apoplexy, very rare at such an age, was the cause of death.

The sailor of the El Plata who murdered the cook of the Cabo de Hornos last week at the Capitania has been arrested. Untortunately, this does not mean capital punishment for him, although it ought, as half a dozen people saw him commit the crime.

It appears that several of the home made 'pomitos' submitted to the City Analyst by order of the Municipality have been found to contain scent of noxious quality, and the manufacturers will be heavily fined. This is all very well, but how many thousand dozens of these perilous pomitos are on sale in every petty shop in the city. They should all be seized at once, as rotten fruit and bad meat are.

In Paraguay the Government employees are not required to attend their offices on rainy days, at least so a colleague says.

The opposition press have revived the old sing-song about the National Government using its influence in the election of the Governor of Entre Rios. The days of this sort of thing are over, and the exact reverse is the truth, as President Roca has expressly prohibited any interference or influence whatever by National officials in provincial elections.

Oh! The fearfully long-winded speeches delivered in the Provincial Chambers on the Capital Question have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and are now to be had in the city bookshops. The bare idea of even looking at the cover of such a pamphlet is sufficient to give one a splitting headache. We doubt even if the Deputies who made the speeches would consent to read their effusions over if they were made a present of the whole Venado Tuerto for doing so.

The 'lancheros' of Bahia Blanca are making rapid and enormous fortunes since the Villarino was put on the route; she landed 400 tons of cargo there in her last trip (formerly 600 tons was the maximum figure for the whole year), and had to leave large consignments of wool and other produce for B. Aires behind her, as she was full to the hatches. This looks like Progress.

A Lacrosse tram-car in Calle Parque had a frightfully narrow escape of an up-train on Saturday last. So close was the shave that two ladies in ths car fainted from fright, and the men uttered a shout of fear. One inch nearer, and there would have been work for the undertaker.

Lord Mayor Alvear has issued two very pleasant reforms in his orders for Carnival; one is the 'suppression' of those 'bombas' with which the lads and lasses of the humbler classes delight to destroy the hats and shirt-collars of all 'howling swells' who come across them; and the other is that there will be a brass band in Plaza San Martin, another on the roof of the Cigarreria del Plata in Calle Florida, and a third in Plaza Lorea. It is to be hoped the police will second Mr. Alvear in putting down the water-squirting, which is a barbarous and dangerous nuisance, intolerable in even a provincial town, much less in the metropolis of the nation.

News has come of the little Leon de Caprera. She reached Las Palmas (the Canaries) after a run of 95 days from Montevideo. Captain Fondacara got a splendid ovation on landing, and three banquets were given to him. On Jan. 13th he sailed again, on the 19th was seen off the Straits, and has probably reached Caprera by this time. Bravo, Fondacara!

In a frightful 'tornado' in San Luis last week the engineers surveying the extension of the Andine Railway were all blown away- tents, instruments and all, and in addition were severely battered with hailstones. Two tents, a barometer and all their personal effects were blown over the moon.

We deeply regret to announce that telegrams were received in town yesterday evening, announcing the death of Father Curran at Navarro. The deceased clergyman had been ailing for some time.

'Alerta! Fondistas!' The paragraph in last Friday morning's *Nacion*, relative to the scene in the 'Diner de Paris,' appears this time ('pour changer') to be 'adapted from the English.' The original story is as follows:—One morning two 'gentlemen' drove up to Howell and James's shop in Regent-street and requested to be shown some watches. One was eventually selected, the purchaser handing over a fifty pound note, which, after being carefully examined, was cashed and the difference handed over. A bracelet also tickled the fancy of the other visitor, and a twenty pound note was also cashed, leaving a difference of some seven pounds, which was returned to the buyer. As the two gentlemen were on the point of leaving the shop, a cab drove rapidly up to the door and a powerful-looking man, dressed in 'subfusc' garments, stepped out, motioning to two satellites, who were also in the cab, to come and guard the entrance. Our friends, seemingly in a hurry, were unceremoniously stopped at the threshold, while the new visitor interrogated the shopmen as to the purchases made and the notes that had been presented in payment. He added—'Fortunately, I have run these two precious rascals to, earth at last. Fifty and twenty pound notes, I suppose?' 'Exactly.' 'Must take the notes with me also. Thank you. Any of the principals in? 'No.' 'Ah! Mr. —— will be in at 11—now 10.30.; well, he must come down to Scotladd Yard immediately on his return, and ask either for Sir J. L—— or for me, D——, the detective. See that he is punctual. Good morning. Now, then, gentlemen, be good enough to get into that cab and let us get the matter over quickly. Look alive, cabby. Scotland Yard.' It is unnecessary to say that Messrs. Howell and James had already seen the last of Mr. D——, the detective, the jewellery and notes, in addition to the change which they had given for the privilege of being admitted into the secret of a particularly clever swindle.

ROJAS LANDS.

To the Editor of tke *Standard*.

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly give me a little information respecting the sale of Government land at Rojas as to the condition sof sale. I have seen the names of several who have bought leagues.

Can you inform me as to the price per league, and whether you are in favor of such a speculation? By giving me all the information you can you will greatly oblige

Your most obedient,

A Subscriber,

We believe the Government has sold out all its land at Rojas, and the only land about there that we know of for sale is the Venado Tuerto land.

MARTELL BRANDY—Imported by Moore and Tudor.

MARTELL BRANDY—The best of all the fine brands.

MARTELL BRANDY—Always of unvarying good quality.

MARTELL BRANDY—Guaranteed by our signature on the label pure spirits of the Cognac grape.

MARTELL BRANDY—Free from the noxious compounds found in the so-called 'Brandies' from other sources.

MARTELL BRANDY—Beware of falsifications and ordinary Brandies served out of old Martell bottles in second-rate "Confiterias."

g 295 6m

VALUE OF PAPER-MONEY.

Until the evening of 23rd February the rate will be—

29$40 cents Prov. Bank m/c. 1$ gold.

E. Civit.

ON 'CHANGE.

Feb. 22nd, 1881

Patacons	29.35
Cedulas A	89½
National Bank Shares	89½
Treasury Bills	Par
Bonos Provinciales	½ premium.
Roads and Bridges	93½

There was a very heavy movement in gold to-day and the sales passed a million pats. The current rumour about the prompt negotiation of the loan seems to affect the market, and some heavy bear operations have commenced, it is even rumoured that a very large amount of gold has been taken up on interest and will be thrown on the market on Monday. Certain it is that things looked very down to-day, and at afterhours there was a still further drop. The opinion on the Bank board seems in favor of using the gold it holds in its vault, and not allowings so much capital to lie idle, possibly the gold will be lent out at interest. Gold opened at 29.35, rose to 29.40, and closed at 29.35, cash sales amounting to 111,647 pats. For March, April, May and December, gold was sold, and for the last date prices rule at 28.90.

Cedulas are very dull, prices ruling without alteration 89½. Nat. Bank Shares quiet and something weaker, a very trifling business done. Treasury Bills par, and we hear that this quotation at par facilitates a large business in this stock in the London market. Bonos at ½ prem. and Roads and Bridges up to 93½.

The sales at the ring were—
For cash 111,647 at 29.35-40-35
For Feb. 26th 15,000 29.35
For Feb. 28th 305,000 29.35-40-35
For March 31st 570,000 29.20-25-20
For April 30th 40,000 29.10
For May 31st 5,000 29.10
For Dec. 31st 10,000 28.90
Sales, 1,066,647.

Cedulas—
For cash A 52,100 at 89¾-½-¾
For March 2nd 10,000 89¾
Sales, 62,100.

Nat. Bank Shares—
For cash 135 shares at 78½
For Feb. 28th 200 shares 78¾-¼
Sales, 335

Treasury Bonds—
For cash 15,000 at par

Prov. Treasury Notes—
For cash 85,000 at ½ premium.

Roads and Bridges—
For cash 20,000 at 93-½

Exchange ruled very active and a large amount passed for Thursday's French mail. Some Chilian bills passed at 49⅜, and first class paper done at 49¾; we even heard of something done at ⅝, but there seemed no scarcity of drawers and takers, although some of the drawing houses say they are cleaned out. One leading house drew 500,000 frcs at 5.24 Paris; bills on Antwerp at 5.24 to 25.

There was a great hub-bub on 'Change this morning caused by a broker and his son attacking a party who was extricated by a plucky English broker, who, seing two against one, interfered and pushed the broker's son to the street where the latter drew a revolver, happily, however, the matter ended there and the English broker was much complimented on the part he played in so disagreeable a matter.

Freights are down to-day, and with the exception of Mr Christophersen all the brokers are loading steamers at 20s and 10 per cent.

The Ptolemy is fixed for Bremen to sail on 5th; she has engaged—
1,000 bales
4,000 salt hides
2,500 dry hides.

Mr Adolf Hopmann, of the leading German firm of A. Hopmann & Co., took leave of his friends on Change, he sails for Europe to-morrow, we hope to see him soon back. Mr Kurozyn of New York was welcomed on Change; this is his first visit to the Plate, and he says he is most agreeably disappointed, he will remain for about 15 days and then return to Rio.

The Hapsburg sails to-morrow, she takes a full cargo and several passengers.

The statement in the *Prensa* of the Guadiana having brought 2 fever patients from Rio is all bosh.

It may interest many to know that exact statistics of the stock of wool in the deposits were taken to day, and the stock amounts only to 1,180,000 arobas, a most important fact for the market.

The auction of Devon cows came off to-day at Martinez's, giving rather poor prices—
Gentle VI 7,500
Handsome II 7,000
Myrtle V 6,700
Betsy II 7,400
Fancy IV 7,400

Mr Serantes bought all the animals. The price hardly covers the cost.

M. Forrester & Co. sold to-day another cargo of pine ex Chapin at 11½ pats.

It is rumoured that there is rather better news from Europe about salted hides.

To-day's news about wool is bad; another drop of 5 at the auction, and limits reduced to 5 francs.

To-day a most important Municipal meeting was held, and a long discussion on the petition of the South Pole Committee to hold a 'rifa': it was decided if the 'rifa' assumed the dimensions of a lottery to reject it. The pavement at the Retiro was voted.

Gold at afterhours ruled weaker and much offered, and some sold on the following terms—
For Saturday 29 35
" April 29.15
" March 29.15
" Monday 29.30
" December 28.90

Nat. Bank Shares—
For end month 78½
Cedulas do 89½

We hear of several sales of cattle for the outside camps, and the *Nacion* gives the following list of stock going to Sauce Corto—
Jose Posse, 30,000 sheep
O Ruiz, 7,000 do
J Goni, 1000 cows and 2000 sheep
H Thompson 1000 cows and 2000 do
Brana Frers, a large number of cows and sheep.

Tallow, 200 bordalesas at 46

The Trent is expected about 3rd, and is posted to sail on 12th March.

The following is the liquidation of the 14th dividend of the Transandine Telegraph Co.—

Liquidacion del dividendo del 8 o/o que reparte el Directorio del Telegrafo Transandino a sus accionistas de Buenos Aires.

Son 560 acciones a razon de 250 pesos chilenos cada accion ..... Ps. 140,000

Dividendo acordado 8 o/o .. Ps. 11,200

11,200 pesos chilenos vendidos en Valparaiso al cambio de 30d en una letra sobre Londres a 90 dias vista ..... £ 1,400 0 0

Letra de £1,400 0 0 vendido en Buenos Aires al cambio 49½ oro son ..... Oro P.f. 6,753 76

A Dedncir—
Nuestra comision por endozo 1 o/o ..... P.f. 67.53
Corretages de cambio 1 o/oo 6.75
Correo ..... 4.28 " 78 56

Oro P.f. 6,675 20

P.f. 6,675.20 repartidos en 560 acciones, corresponde a cada una ..... Oro P.f. 11 92

Buenos Aires, Feb. 21 de 1881.
ALEJANDRO MADERNA & Co.

The Sales at afterhours were—
Gold—
For cash 20,000 at 29.35
For Feb. 26th 120,000 at 29.35-32½
For March 31st 90,000 at 29.20-17½

Cedulas A—
For Feb. 28th 40,000 at 89¼

National Bank Shares—
For Feb. 28th 700 shares at 78¾-78

The following clearances reported:—
Amer. barque J L Winsporo for Boston by A C Bean with 44,883 dry hides, 285 dry potro hides, 80 bales nutria, 37 do goatskins, 10 do nonatos, 3 do rags, 1 box chinchilla skins.

Swedish barque Christina for Antwerp by E Tay with 537 bales wool, 1,578 dry potro hides, 334 bolsas bran.

Oriental ponton Eva for Montevideo with 25 horses and 200 bultos packages.

Brit brigantine Maria Agatha for Cape of Good Hope by H L Green with 3,624 bags of maize.

Ital. barque Barbara Vreve for Valparaiso by J P Boyd with 2,300 boxes and 900 ½-pipes tallow.

The Custom House receipts on 21st instant were—
Letras 23,825 85
Metalico 15,260 71

At the South Market some business done at the following prices:—

Arrived by rail 49 waggons with wool, sheepskins, &c., and 1 waggon with wheat, and by troops 22 carts with produce.

The sales were—

Wool—
Wool exceeding $100 m/c is considered good quality.
5000 ar. Chapar 88, 90, 103
300 " 63, borrega
1450 Bellocq 90, 95
800 Cosentino 106
1200 P y L 88
2900 Trelles 86, 92
500 G y C, 90
800 Gueden 83
1000 Serrano 102
100 " 50, borrega
1600 ar. Dirube 105, 95
200 " 103, borrega
70 M P 84, borrega
60 Soriano 60, borrega
300 M P 85
990 Udaondo 83
860 " 75
330 Wehmann 92
200 Bonifacio 100

Sheepskins—1,038 doz. at 27-29½ rls.
Desechos at 20-25 rls.
173 doz. pelados at $70, 65; 20-22 rls.
120 doz. corderitos at $12
Dry Hides—699 at 145-180
Horse Hides—60 at 30-32
Potrancas at 14, 15
Hair—130 ar. at $135, 145

The following sales reported at the Plaza Once this morning:—
90 waggons with produce arrived.
Hides and skins flat.
Potro hides and hair firm.
Wheat firm.
Maize rising.

The sales were—
600 ar. Wool, Elordi, 86, 95
700 ar. wool, Cernadas, 78
1200 ar. wool, Muradure, 92
400 ar. wool, Balleto, 85, 75
130 doz. sheepskins at 19 rls.
130 doz. pelados at $55
210 cow hides
74 ar. hair at 130, 135
Cow hair at 100
3 bordalesas grease, 45
Maize, 350 fan., morocho and yellow, in grain, 50, 60
Wheat—250 fan. at 182, 190

Our latest Montevidean advices are as follows:—

"The Italian barque Franscenchi was wrecked on the Suances Coast, Rio Grande.

"The stock market is very calm, and there are few buyers. The operations were—
500 gold sellado 256½
10,000 Titulos Adicionales, 28¾
2,980 Titulos Especiales, 6

"Exchange is rising, and the present rates are difficult.

"The following bids have been accepted—
Sr. Zubiela .. $1,390 257 o/o
Sr. Carbone .. 250 250 1/100
Sr. F Lista ... 860 256

$2,500

"The sale of 10,000 ar. of wool is reported at 2$35 per arroba. Messrs H Petit Seré sold 1,500 saladero hides to a German firm.

"The following clearances are reported—
Ital. barque Veloce for Antwerp with 763 bales wool, 29,750 horns.
Spanish barque Daria for Brazil with 171,150 kilos of jerked beef.
Oriental barque Tres Marias for Brazil with 208,200 kilos of jerked beef.
Norwegian barque Salome for New York with 9,003 cow hides, 1,660 becerro hides, 63 bales horse hair, 358 do wool."

The sheep sold by Mr Moores from the Messrs Gibson's estancia Tuyu were eight thousand, and not eight hundred as incorrectly printed. The sale was one of the most important of the season, and the prices obtained unusual. Mr Moores made another very important sale to-day—Four thousand mestizo sheep from the estancia of Madame Bunge de Pacheco at $40 'al corte'. We hear that Mr Moores has sheep on sale in all parts of the country and has already sold over 25,000 sheep to various parties.

The new steamers belonging to the Campana Railway will commence running on 25th inst; this will no doubt greatly increase the traffic receipts of this line. The steamers have been built specially for this trade. Yesterday the Minister granted the necessary patents to these steamers, called the Trident and Diana.

Already speculation has begun in the new Boulevard lands, and sites, gardens, chacras and quintas; along its proposed route are offering, nine squares of fine high land on the proposed boulevard, behind Caballito, and with commanding view of the Lomas de Zamora, are offered at $25,000 m/c per square, and some equally desirable cabbage fields near the Gauna Road at $20,000 per square, but none have found buyers. Governor Romero has forwarded to the Legislature the plan of the proposed boulevard, and we must await the vote of the house on the matter. A very capital amendment to this law would be to refer the matter to Committee with instructions to give preference to the route along which the most of the propertyholders give the land free; this would very soon settle the boulevard question.

On Sunday the house No. 180 Calle San Juan was sold at auction, 8x14½, basis of sale $40,000 realised $57,100. Most of the auctioneers admit that house property in the city shows an improvement of from 20 to 25 p. cent.

The Pliny takes in at San Nicolas 700 bales wool for Antwerp, which shows what is doing up there.

Messrs Nezar Gonsalez & Catan sold the house No. 452 Calle San Juan for 132,000 m/c. Mr Nickleson buyer.

The following is a list of the vessels at present loading at the saladeros of Paysandu—
Saladero Paysandu—
Spanish polacra Teresa for Brazil
Span. brigantine Juanito do
Span. polacra Par-tons for Habana
Saladero Casa Blanca—
Span. brigantine Almirante for Brazil
Do do Guadalupe for Costa Firme
Span. polacra Joven Rosalia for Brazil
Span. brigantine Explorador do
Saladero Guaviyu—
Span. polacra Conchita for Brazil
Vessels unloading—
Goleta Adelaida Ristori
Goleta India
Zumaca Buen Padre
Goleta Ana Buen Señor
Pilotboat Artesanos

Mr Casey, who arrived in from Navarro this morning, was welcomed on 'Change; he reports the inside camps in want of rain, and the great probability of people driving very soon their stock to outside lands. Mr McDougall, of Concordia, was also welcomed on 'Change.

Messrs Martori & Co., of Montevideo, have sold 1,500 salted cow hides, 51 lbs, at 7$95, and hides, 50 lbs., at $7 on board.

Yesterday the agents of the steamers went in a body to see Mr Dillon about another attempt to check our steam trade under the pretext of some article of the Immigration Law. We hold some papers in connection with this question, which we shall publish to-morrow.

News has come from Montevideo to the effect that a large house in Europe connected with the Plate has failed; possibly the rumour refers to the E boeuf house.

The *Telegrafo Maritimo* gives the following list of war vessels in Montevideo—
Amer. corvette Shenandoah, 2,128 tons.
Brit. gunboat Swallow, 774 tons
Do do Elk, 684 tons
French gunboat Boursaint, 750 tons
Span. corvette Consuelo
Arg. iron clad Andes

We extract the following from an American paper received by last mail:—

"Wool—The holidays have passed, but the influence remains, and as yet the general market shows quite a dull tone. We hear of a few customers on hand, some who come in to settle accounts and have picked up an odd parcel or two, and others whose direct purpose was the purchase of wool, but all were careful and low in their bids, and did considerable shopping around before closing negotiations, even on the light trades in progress. Still, holders do not in any way show a loss of confidence on the supplies in hand, and keep their limit of valuation well up, the general line of quotations remaining full. At all primary points and in the foreign markets, the position appears to be quite firm, and, while it is admitted that there may be some disappointment on expectations of a further advance, there is nothing to indicate that a decline of moment will be necessary to secure the attention of customers.

"Writing upon the Philadelphia market, Messrs Coates Bros. say—"As is usually the case, trade has been quiet during the latter part of December, with an almost universal expectation, however, that there would be a better demand in January. It is generally supposed that the accounts of stock as taken by manufacturers will, on the average, show only a moderate supply of raw material on hand, but in many instances a considerable stock of manufactured goods unsold. We may, therefore, probably look for a fair demand for wool for consumption at about present prices. The recent prolonged severe weather has extended through the South and West, and if the winter continues cold the consumption of woolen goods must be larger than usual. It is customary to ascertain the actual stock of wool in the principal Eastern markets at the beginning of each year, and present returns will show a much larger amount on hand than usual. This stock is, however, not all offered for sale; much is limited at figures which keep it out of market, and almost all is held firmly. Dry goods have met with only moderate sale during the past month at about previous prices, while carpets have declined ten per cent."

"Stock of wool on hand in New York, Jan. 1st, 1881, compiled by James Lynch, wool broker—

Domestic—	Pounds.
Fleece, washed	482,000
Fleece, unwashed	246,500
Pulled	1,051,100
Tub, washed and scoured	221,200
Texas	2,617,000
California, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, &c.	1,297,800
Colorado and New Mexican	392,900
Georgia, Lake, &c.	124,500
Mohair	35,000
Sundry	15,900
Total	6,482,900

Foreign—	Bales.	Pounds
Cape	1,522	684,900
Australian, &c.	657	261,800
Mestiza	235	196,600
Coarse S. American	393	276,300
East India	1,455	508,500
Donskoi	10,675	4,270,000
Smyrna, Syrian, &c.	2,229	1,130,500
Mexican	330	85,000
Capo, pulled	98	19,000
Noils	240	120,000
Camel's hair (China and Russian)	950	400,000
Sundry	370	139,900
Total	19,214	8,092,400

Summary—
Domestic.... 6,482,900 lbs.
Foreign..... 8,092,400 "
Total.. 14,575,300 lbs.

"Stock of wool on hand and for sale in Philadelphia, Dec. 31st, 1880, compiled by Edward B Bowen, wool broker—

Domestic—	Pounds.
Fleeces, washed	3,578,300
Fleeces, unwashed	1,715,000
Pulled	375 000
Tub washed and scoured	222,500
Texas, Spring and Fall	146,000
California Spring, Oregon, &c.	15,000
Colorado and New Mexico	4,614,850
Wyoming, Utah, &c.	230,000
Noils	160,000
Sundries	108,200
Total	11,104,850

Foreign—	Pounds.
Australian	276,000
South American	20,000
Cordoba, Creole, &c.	18,000
Chili	3,800
Mexican	75,000
Canada combing	2,500
English combing	20,000
German	30,000
Donskoi	700,000
Allepo, unwashed	32,789
East India	8,500
Mediterranean	84,866
Persian, washed	68,395
Turkey bed wool	25,605
Noils	55,000
Sundries	35,365
Total	1,455,820

Summary—
Domestic.... 11,104,850 lbs.
Foreign..... 1,455,820 "
Total.. 12,560,670 lbs.

"The Boston *Shipping List* states the stock of domestic wool, Dec. 31st, was as follows—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Fleeces	8,102,000	6,162,610	4,384,900
Pulled	2,573,000	1,067,655	1,358,750
California Sp.	1,069,000	137,000	1,110,841
California Fall	2,057,000	3,866,858	3,382,454
Oregon	340,000	600,000	1,379,677
Tub & scoured	531,000	232,520	265,579
Territory	1,924,000	718,271	1,027,600
Texas	491,000	176,178	1,113,400
Kentucky, &c	464,000	480,000	—
Sundries	57,000	54,400	17,000
Total..	17,608,000	13,495,492	13,990,201

CORRALES DEL SUD
Febrero 21, 1881.

Introduccion Abastecedores, Capataces, Procedencia Animales.	
Juon Boer y Cia, Brandzen	90
D Esquivel, 25 de Mayo	48
S A Gomez, Cañuelas	199
S y Mandia, Tres Arroyos	175
Id id 25 de Mayo	107
Cabezas	619

Precio de la hacienda—
1er carne y sebo, 350 380, 400,
2da id 300, 320, 280

Flaco chancheria 200 210 220
Terneros 130, 140, 150
Cueros de novillo 140 155 160
Id vaca 100 105 110
Novillos de Invernada 340 350
Carneados para el abasto 467 animales.

BOLSA TELEGRAM.
Montevideo, Feb. 22nd

Ariadne from Valencia
Chanito, Pernambuco
Fundada, 28¾
3,000 ar. wool, rechazo, 31½
2,000 dry potro hides, 8½
No steamer sails.

MARITIME.

ARRIVALS.
Feb. 22nd
Jupiter from Montevideo
Villarino, Patagones

DEPARTURES.
Feb. 23rd
Valparaiso for Europa (Montevideo)
Silex for Montevideo
Taraguy, Asuncion
Feb. 24th
Gironde for Bordeaux
Saturno for Montevideo
Cosmos, Uruguay
Provedor for Rosario
Pingo for Rosario
Feb. 26th
Pliny for Antwerp

MARRIAGE.

February 17th, at La Choza, Lujan, by the Revd. Samuel O'Reilly, Laurence Casey, to Kate, fourth daughter of John Browne, Esq.

GREAT
New Brewery
HAMMER & PELTZER
CORNER
RIO BAMBA & PARANA
RECOLETA,
BUENOS AYRES.

CERVEZA EXTRA $50 per doz.
LAGER BEER $40 per doz.
☞ Speciality of Beers in barrel.
e 368 xp

Boote Niven & Co.
Have just received
A NEW ASSORTMENT
OF
English and French
ENGRAVINGS
Among others the following:
Christian Martyrs, by Dore.
Christ leaving the Praetorium, do.
Triump of Christianity, do.
Pursuit of Pleasure, J Noel Paton
Home and in Memoriam, do.
Meeting of Wellington and Blucher
Death of Nelson.
Can't you talk
Which do you like
Little Brother and little Sister
Coming Storm and Sea gull's Rock
Last Cartridge
Charge of dragoons at Gravelotte.
Via Appia and Gynecee
Arab Chief and Advance Post.

Always on hand a good assortment of mouldings for picture frames, also frames for Portraits all sizes and prices.

BOOTE, NIVEN & Co's.
Photographic Warehouse
179—Florida—179
Between Cuyo and Corrientes)
e xp

Carnaval 1881.
POMOS CRANWELL Y PIESSE.

Buenos Ayres, 18 *de Febrero de* 1881.
Sr. D. Miguel Puiggari,
Presente.

Muy Señor mio,

Conviniendo a mis intereses saber si los Pomos de mi fabricacion son o no cumplendidos en las denuncias que se han hecho en los pe iodicos de haber producido varios pomos efectos nocivos a alguna persona, le mando una cantidad de pomos de estaño y de plomo preparados en estos ultimos tiempos, para que se sirva decirme despues del analisis correspondiente, si los considera o no perjudiciales en el uso que suele hacerse de ellos.

Agradecere se digne contestarme al pie de la presente.

Dev'd. muy A. y S.S.
G. A. CRANWELL.

Sr. Don G. A. Cranwell,
Muy Señor mio,

En virtud del deseo manifestado por vd. en el que precede, debo decirle que los pomos de estaño no ofrecen observacion alguna respecto a su calidad. Por lo que toca a los de plomo, en algunos he observado una debil reaccion caracteristica de este metal, pero tan insignificante que no considero de ningun modo puedan considerarse perjudiciales.

Deseando con esto haber satisfecho los deseos de vd, me repito S. A. y S. S.
M. PUIGGARI
g 205 f27

Stylographic Pens
Already well and favorably known to the public as a ready-ink supplied pocket Pen, giving a permanent steady flow of ink for hours of continous writing without resourse to an inkbottle. Useful to Brokers, Collectors, Press reporters and on the Editor's Table.
WILLIAM MACKERN
(Of the late firm Mackern Brothers)
137 Calle Florida
Between Cangallo and Cuyo
e 196 m6

Colegio Nuevo,
CALLE RIVADAVIA 426
Departamento Mercantil.

La imperiosa necesidad de tener un establecimiento que garantisse a la juventud una instruccion comercial solida, ha inducido al infrascrito Director a crear un Departamento Mercantil, anexo al Colegio Nuevo, que corresponda al objeto espresado.

La instruccion comercial comprende seis cursos. Son obligatorios los idiomas ingles, Aleman y Frances.

Los alumnos que hayan cursado los 6 años reciben el testimonio de haber completado sus estudios mercantiles, recien despues de haber dado una prueba satisfactorio de su capacidad en un escritorio.

El nuevo reglamento y programa se publicara en los ultimos dias de Febrero.

El Director—
JUAN NEUMEIER.
g 209 f24

Liver Complaints,
Bile, Wind, and Indigestion, headache, sickness, torpid liver, costiveness, gliddiness, spasms, nervousness, heartburn, &c., entirely cured, without mercury, by Dr. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS.
The Genuine to be had at the Anglo American Drug Warehouse of
A. EASTMAN & Co.
9 & 11 Defensa.
g 155 f23

Tobacco Extract
SOUTH DOWN SHEEPWASH
Virginia and Kentucky
NICOTINA
FOR CURING SCAB IN SHEEP
The only and cheapest remedy approved of and adopted by all Sheepfarmers in the River Plate.
Can be used with hot or cold water.
One gallon to be mixed with 200 gallons of Water.
Guaranteed free from Poison
Sole Agents, appointed by the Italian Government's Company.
Aug. C. Linck & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104.

THROUGH BANDA ORIENTAL

(BY 'PIKE'S PEAK')

Montevideo, Feb. 18th 1881

A run to Jaguarao by way of Minas will not interest folks so much as the return by way of Santa Victoria do Palmar and Rocha, which I strongly recommend to anyone coming from Brazil who wishes to run the quarantine blockade. Minas is picturesquely planted in the centre of a fertile and well cultivated valley almost surrounded by mountains. Near by, at Arequitos, are the two famous natural grottoes so worthy of a visit by tourists. The theatre is handsome and the plaza is the prettiest and best attended to in the country. With the exception of a few murders and many cattle thefts everything was quiet in Minas, but the irrepressible country paper, the editor of which, who has more gall in him than any man of his weight I ever met, seemed to be striving his utmost in order to persuade the powers that to be tread on the tail of his coat, make a pro-tem martyr of him, and thus increase his subscribers, but the Jefe being a very respectable, easy going old duffer severely let the chafing editor alone. D Francisco Suarez showed me rich specimens of gold, silver and other ores that he is opening up in the neighbourhood. There are two very important flour mills that not only suffice for home consumption, but also the departments of Cerro Largo and Tacuarembo.

In Jaguarao pothouse politicians were discussing rumors of impending war with the Argentine Republic, and several patriots were spoiling for a fight. A universally received idea by Argentines is, that in the event of a war the Rio Grandenses would proclaim the republic and secede from the other provinces. Having travelled the empire from Amazons to Plate, I calmly affirm that the only people in Brazil who ever trouble themselves about the affair and wish for a war with the Argentines are the Rio-Grandenses. You could count the Rio Grande republicans on your fingers, whilst a wooden-legged man could number the Secessionists on his toes. The only province where a respectable nucleus of Republicans exists is in the most go-ahead one, San Paulo, where by fusion with the liberals, the republicans return a brace of Deputies to the provincial (not imperial) Legislature. That, after the reigning monarch's dead, a bloodless evolutionary movement, sooner or later, will transform the empire into a republic, is an opinion entertained by the majority of thinking Brazilians, but any dreams of revolutionary violence are scouted with horror. Colonel Latorre was still in Jaguarao looking as gay as ever, even if he had just dropped 4000 dollars on the Pelotas races. His ex-Minister, Dr Montero, is establishing a flour deposit in Pelotas, and the few adherents of the ex-President have taken to making cigars or gone in for cockfighting. Before Latorre left Montevideo he had a race on hand with Dn Jose P. Ramirez; and left his horse in charge of Santos, who, when the horse won refused to deliver it up to Latorre, declaring it to be the property of the nation; rather a saintly nation! eh! Some 20 miles from Artigas on the Oriental side, at the Rincon de Ramirez, a band of highwaymen, armed with Remingtons and commanded by the notorious outlawed assassin, Irenes Terra were plundering everybody that fell into their clutches; if the victim happened to be rich and had no money on his person, they detained him until ransomed in the same style as those jolly brigands do in the Pireus and the Two Sicilies. As their field of operations presents an easy hiding place in which they are perfect 'vaqueanos, the police, so far, have not been able to cope with them, so cattle buying is suspended, as tropeiros are afraid to traverse the neighbourhood, much to the disgust of the Artigas storekeeper. The plaza of Jaguarao presents a gay and animated scene on music nights, and pomito skirmishing commences at X mas and lasts almost all the year.

The Jaguarao has a fine sandy bathing beach, and from nine to twelve at night, which are the fashionable bathing hours, about one half of the population (9,000) disports in the sarsaparilla-impregnated stream. It surprises many why Latorre should have chosen this town for his abiding place, when he might have gone to Rio, B. Ayres or Europe; the reasons are that Jaguarao is a very nice place, where the principal men are friends of Latorre, that he is respected and admired there more than any other place he could go to, which is a great item for a man who has been accustomed to play first fiddle in his own country. Latorre, in a great capital, would be like a fish out of water and will never willingly reside in a place where he would have to play second fiddle, and where he cannot be 'boss' at the horse-races and the other pastimes peculiar to his own country and the province of Rio Grande.

Passengers from Brazilian ports who wish to run the quarantine can take the coasting steamers to Rio Grande, where a small steamer which touches at Pelotas will convey them to Jaguarao for eight dollars. From Jaguarao to Montevideo there are three routes, one, the most travelled, by Cerro Largo, another by Treinta y Tres, and the third by Santa Victoria do Palmar and Rocha, which is the one I shall take, as it reminds me of Artemus Ward's trip to Omaha, because, although the distance is about 450 miles, you can go 438 by boat and stage and the rest by railroad, and moreover it is the route least travelled and has the best scenery in the Banda Oriental:

(To be continued)

THE INDIGNATION MEETING.

It has often been remarked by close observers of public affairs in this city that, whilst demonstrations are perhaps more easily organized within a radius of the Retiro than within the echo of Bow-bells, Public Opinion is immensely less imperative with us than at Charing Cross.

Since the indignation meeting with procession to the Retiro to protest against the excise duties on tobacco and paper cigars, we have had no indignation effort heralded in with greater preludes of success than the affair on Sunday, and perhaps none terminating in greater haze; and this is not attributable to the absence of Hector Varela or the want of stump oratory to touch the too vibratory schord of our Latin hearts, but to the more simple cause that truth is the parent of all sympathy; and even the most believing, and hence the most generous of our community, could not distinguish the claims on our indignation for the dreadful butchery of foreign legions which, according to the Italian Minister's telegram, never were formed, never fought for Peru, and, in one word, never existed.

To drape ourselves in inky garments, and walk squares and squares of this city with the grave solemnity of an undertaker, mentally praying for the repose of souls that have not yet winged their flight from this sublunary vale, is an effort more for the stage and its foot lights than for our public squares. No wonder that the *Patria Argentina* excuses the slim attendance on the plea of conflicting rumours and uncertain programmes. Dubbed as a foreign meeting, we feel all the keener its very imperfect results, since we have, from some unknown cause, this effort fathered on foreigners, as if Argentines were destitute of every spark of sympathy which we deny.

In the category of sympathizing foreigners, it is remarkable the utter absence of English, German and Americans; nationalities that are as ready as any others to weep tear for tear with the Peruvians or Bolivians, and whose eleemosynary virtues every subscription list in the world testifies. Perhaps the most redeeming feature of this most emotional affair is the gushing address which we give at foot, every line of which we subscribe; theoretically speaking, there is no better paper extant, but with the Italian Minister's negative telegram before us, and with the moral conviction that the finale of all battles is pretty much the same, whether at Chorillos, Sadowa, Waterlo or Isandula, we cannot see the necessity of the demonstration, unless politics lie at the bottom of the cup.

In the way of noble emotions and gushing sensibility we proclaim ourselves behind none of our colleagues—but to tread our streets with white handkerchiefs to our eyes, march under a broiling sun to that Mecca of River Plate Koranism, the Retiro, listen to funeral orations over foreign legions that never perished, and over conscripts never known, is, we admit, a task that we leave to Cittadini or our friend Walls. We want facts, before opening the cells of sympathy or inditing lines on the tablets of indignation. The Chilians are a friendly, Christian people; if, unfortunately, they are forced into war, they have well proved their ability to hold their own. Blood and iron are the same on the bleached and arid sands of the Pacific as on the fertile banks of the blue Danube or the Pruth. The Paraguayans fought and bled and were annihilated; the Turks were butchered; men, women, boys, girls and children were immolated in the rose-fields of the Balkans, and around the gory fosses of never-to-be-forgotten Plewna. Go ask the survivors of these battles of their history and the mercy the conquerors shewed at a rout, a sack, a pursuit, or a forlorn hope. The tale will rival in atrocity everything that our Retiro friends can narrate; and although none protest louder than ourselves against war and its savagery, we fear we need not hunt up the bleaching bones on the Pacific Coast to find instances of atrocity that often make one doubt humanity.

That the meeting was a mistake from beginning to end is now too obvious to contradict. No plaza in this city would hold our citizens where public indignation is justly aroused; and the feeble effort of Sunday shows nothing to the discredit of our finer and better feelings, but much to the credit of the people's sound judgment.

IN MEMORIAM.

On Monday next the Irishmen in the River Plate will have an opportunity of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Father Fahy, as the reverend mother of the Irish Convent has invited Dean Monsignor Dillon to celebrate a Funeral High Mass on the 10th anniversary of his demise; and we feel it is hardly necessary to remind our fellow countrymen that a punctual attendance of all who revere his memory is expected.

The ten years that have elapsed since his death have been some of the most eventful in this country; we have witnessed changes sufficient to fill the annals of half a century in many other lands; those changes, however, have almost in nothing checked the prosperity of the little flock which this lamented pastor so zealously labored to protect, and whose good deeds were not interred with his bones, but have produced a fruit, perhaps the brightest 'im mortelle, that we can lay on the coffin of this deceased clergyman.

The prosperity of the Irish colony in the River Plate is as admitted as the agency of the late Father Fahy in its promotion. He read the future of this country with precision, and wisely guided Irishmen in the morning of their Buenos Ayrean career; and the splendid fortunes which most of them possess are due to the shrewd foresight of Father Fahy, by whose advice and influence they purchased lands that to-day are some of the finest properties in the Plate.

Everything connected with our people here is associated with the memory of the deceased. The little chapel where this High Mass is to be celebrated was built by him, and the convent, of which it is an adjunct, he founded. The Reverend Mother, therefore, who has but recently arrived amongst us, was particularly happy in organising this tribute of respect to one whom she had never known, save by the noble monuments that survive him and attest his worth. Ten years is a sufficiently long period to try the memory of any dead man; and many who occupied more prominent positions than Father Fahy have long since been forgotten. Most of the rising Irish generation in this country only know him by name and the traditions of his usefulness; but we think we may safely assert that as long as there is an Irishman or his descendant in the Plate, the name of Father Anthony Fahy will be revered and his exemplary worth commemorated. Nor should we be so ungenerous as to limit the respect for this lamented clergyman to the narrow bounds of his flock, since his useful life and his great services have won for his memory the veneration and esteem of members of other nationalities and other persuasions.

Thirty years ago there were very few amongst us who read events as they subsequently fell out. Sheep were hardly worth the caring, and lands in the north were almost unsaleable. It really does seem Providential how in those early years of the Irish colony in this country a man of such far-seeing judgment as the late Father Fahy should have been sent to direct its fortunes. Had any one else come to fill the post of Irish clergyman at that period, how vast would have been the difference in the position of our countrymen to-day in the Plate. It may be truthfully said that Father Fahy took the people by the hand and led them to fortune; and let us doubt not that his direction was as successful in their spiritual as in their wordly affairs, and that the mission which he so ably directed during a long and useful life will flourish and thrive under the charge of his revered and respected successors.

MISCELLANEOUS

On Tuesday night General Osborne, U.S. Resident Minister, personally presented President Roca with an autograph letter from President Hayes, congratulating President Roca on his election, and expressing the most friendly sentiments towards this Republic. The American Minister, when delivering the letter, made a most eloquent speech, complimenting President Roca on the splendid development of this country at present going on, and assuring H.E. that the Government and the people of the United States took a deep interest in the peace, happiness and prosperity of Argentines. President Roca eloquently replied, assuring the American Minister that he would be unceasing in his efforts to forward the industries of the Republic and to increase the prosperity and happiness of the Argentine people. He thanked President Hayes for his letter, and the American Minister for his kind and generous expressions towards this country. Dean Dillon acted as interpreter on the occasion. The affair came off at the President's private residence on the Flores Road, in the presence of many friends who happened to be visiting President and Madame Roca at the time, amongst others Dr. Ambrosio Lezica, Gonzalez Moreno, T. Alvear, Dr. and Mrs. Obligado, Mrs. and Miss Mallet, the Misses Lezica, Consul and Mrs. Baker, Dr. D. Alvear, C. Casares, Dr. E. Costa, Sr. de la Barra, Dean Dillon, Colonel Gramajo, Professor Martin and several others.

On Thursday night another Sicilian fete came off at the Lujan; ten gondolas from San Fernando and 25 from Tigre, all filled with the principal families of the district. There were present; Mr and Miss Videla Dorna, Mr and Mrs Moreno and Miss Vivot, Mr, Mrs and Miss Gonzales, Mr Olivera and daughters, Mr and the Misses Campos, Mr Rosendi and daughter, Mr Gascon, Mr Mrs and the Misses Sanches and Miss Milberg, Mr and the Misses Irigoyen Mr Doltz and daughters, Mr Romero and sisters, Mr Mrs and the Misses del Campo, Miss O'Gorman, Miss Pereira, Mr and Mrs Belaustegui and sister, Mr and Mrs Bustamante, Mr F. Belaustegui and sisters, Mr Castro and sisters, Dr Obligado, Miss Lynch and father, Dr and Mrs Lamarca, Mr R. Cobo and daughters, Mr and Miss Wilson, Misses Martinez, Gen. Sarmiento, Mr and Mrs Penard, Mr Cernadas. Messrs Prescilla, Salas, Cernadas, Irigoyen and del Campo were the Committee. Mr Penard charmed the company by singing with a guitar, whilst rowing up the stream, some delightful English songs. The party rowed up to the island alongside Madame Calzetta's, which was beautifully illuminated with Greek lamps Chinese torches, and Bengal candles. A band of music from the squadron played in the pavilion where dancing began when the boats arrived, and this bewitching scene continued until midnight, when all rowed home. The youngest member of the party was General Sarmiento, who jumped from boat to boat with the agility of a Genoese boatman. The fete was one of the most splendid ever seen on the river, and, it is to be hoped, will be repeated. Beautiful artificial stars shot up from the boats by means of fireworks: even moons were shot through the trees, to the bewildered amazement of the lovely girls who crowded the boats. It was, indeed, a sight to see the boats pulling down the Carapachay at midnight, under the full blaze of a summer moon, and Mr. Penard and friends singing 'Row, brothers, row,' all the girls joining in the English chorus. Such scenes add years to dull life.

The advices from Montevideo yesterday announce a brush between the military and the people, and say that renewed fears have arisen about an early visit from Colonel Latorre, in the role of 'saviour of his country.'

COMMERCIAL NEWS

Feb. 11th, 1881

There was but a small business done in gold to-day, and prices held throughout the day without sensible fluctuation, opening and closing at 29.30; sales for March and April at 29.20 and 29.15. In Cedulas there was a little more stir, and it was thought that some holders are realising with a view to invest in stocks that have a better prospect of further advance.

As we mentioned yesterday, however, the great stock of the day is the National Bank: over five hundred shares sold cash, opening at 76½ and closing at 76. For the end of the month 1,950 sold at from 76⅛ to 76¼. There was a slight weakness in this stock felt at the ring, chiefly because new sellers made their appearance, but the buyers remained the same. A well known capitalist sold out what he held, 350 shares, and this was felt, then one or two leading brokers, who are known to have bought recently, sold pretty freely; this of course checked the stock, and prices dropped slightly both for cash and on time. Many parties look for constant fluctuations, owing to the speculative character of many of the buyers, and the price of the stock for the present seems to depend upon the facility of paying for it at the end of the month.

Feb. 12th.

The gold market ruled weak to-day, prices opening at 29.25, and closing at 29.20, the vencimientos amounted to 193,000, and the total sales of the day reached 841,200. It was very currently rumoured on Change that Sr Cortinez, Minister of Hacienda, has received an offer of 86 for the loan and that the offer has come from Paris. This news had an effect on the gold market, and gold was offered on long dates at lower rates.

By far the most important business reported on 'Change to-day was the renting of half a league of land in Ensenada at the rate of 300 m/c p r square; 240,000 m/c per annum for the half league. The estanciero who rents his land to some French chacareros for flax-growing naturally finds it his interest to sell off his cows and sheep and lease his land on such terms. Thus, what we hinted at as likely to happen soon in this country, namely that the chacarero would soon drive the sheepfarmers from the inside camps, has already come to pass. Flax growing, it seems, beats sheepfarming hollow. No sheepfarmer can afford to pay higher than 100 m/c per square rent for land, whilst the flaxgrower pays willingly 300 m/c p r square rent. What seems strange is that the flaxgrower, instead of paying 240,000 m/c for a year's rent for half a league of land does not buy some of the Venado Tuerto land, at 150,000 m/c per league, sow on his own land, and according to the figures of the flax crop before us, make four millions currency the first year. Flax sells at Ensenada at 12 m/c per ar., and the crop averages 300 to 450 ar. to the square; out at the Venado Tuerto there would of course be deducted 6 m/c per arroba freight, which would leave 9 m/c per arrob, say 2,250 per square. To buy a square league of land for 150,000 m/c and make four millions out of it the first year is really such dazzling profit that very few can credit it. Nevertheless, there are some facts that admit of no doubt or contradiction. Namely that flax growing beats sheep and cattle farming hollow, and that in Europe they cannot compete with the Plate in growing flax. No sheepfarmer or estanciero could pay 240,000 m/c rent for half a league, nor even for a league and a half of land. The Gorostiaga estancia, 1½ league of wire fenced land, is offering to rent in the market with houses, puestos, estancias, montes, &c., and yet the highest bid offered so far is 140,000 m/c per annum, but if the land is good for flax the landlord may get 840,000 m/c per annum rent for his land. The leasing of this Ensenada estancia has come under our own observation, and the rent, terms and conditions are personally known to us. The estanciero who has rented his land and sells off 15,000 sheep and 600 cows to make room for the flaxgrower is one of the most intelligent and enterprising in the Plate; his word may be fully relied on, and the sale of his stock was concluded yesterday, as he has leased his estancia half league of land for five years on the terms above expressed, a French house in this market guaranteeing both rent and lease. These are indeed tremendous facts, and point to a newer and better departure in this country than if we discovered some great Californian gold mine. Flax growing this season has given to the farmers from 2,000 to 4,000 m/c profit per square, and the crop has proved splendid in all directions. Oil mills are now working here in this city, in the country towns, and in the provinces; the oil manufactured at Santa Fe is bottled and labelled as the best olive oil and sold in this city. Oil cake is also made here, and as many of our mercantile readers may have observed in the cargo lists of the steamers sailing, thousands and thousands of bags of the nuts are shipped to Europe, the production being far in excess of the greatest possible consumption. As the crop this year has proved so very splendid, it is not improbable that next year flax growing will assume much greater proportions; all the inside lands at present under sheep must necessarily pass into the hands of agricultural laborers. A year ago this half league of land at Ensenada would have been considered well rented at 50,000 m/c per annum; sheepfarmers might have been found to pay that rent, but we doubt if there were any in this market who a year ago believed half a league of Ensenada land would be rented for 240,000 m/c per annum for flax growing. Farmers and estancieros should study closely this matter and secure the new camps outside for their stock before the chacareros ins de evict them.

Feb. 15th, 1881

This being the middle of the month, it was a sort of account day; the vencimientos in gold amounted to 158,000 m/c, and the sales of the day reached about ½ a million; gold opened at 29.30, rose to 29.35, and closed at 29.30. The sales cash amounted to 95,258, and for the end of the month 244,000; sales for the end of March at 29.20. Cedulas rule very firm at 89⅜, and were sold at 90 for end of June. Nat. Bank shares rule much quieter, there seemed to be a momentary pause in the stock; prices, however, rule very firm, and if the recent buyers have paper money to take up all the stock they have bought for the end of the month, the bears may find themselves in a corner. Old Gas shares sold at 2250 per share of 1000 m/c.

The clearance of the Elbe was the business of the day; as we noticed yesterday, the cargo this steamer takes to Rio is very significant; everything is the offspring of agricultural labor; bran, flour, potatoes, hay and peaches. The U. States resumed specie payments through such cargoes to Europe, and when our steamers are all laden with similar cargoes the doors of the Oficina de Cambios will be thrown wide open.

The following is a translation of the proposed law sent by the Executive to the Chambers for the funding of the debt due by the Province to the Bank:—

Art. 1—Let there be issued 265 millions currency of Public Funds for the consolidation of the debt due by the Province to the Bank.

Art. 2—These Bonds shall have 4 per cent interest and 2 per cent amortization, accumulative, by drawing at par every 6 months.

Art. 3—The Government will liquidate its account with the Bank including interest up to March 1st. and pay these Bonds over to the Bank to satisfy the entire indebtedness.

Art. 4—For the special service of these Bonds the half of the profits of the Western Railway, and the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands, shall be specially appropriated.

Art. 5—The Director of the Western Railway shall every month deposit in the Bank the half of the profits, and the Provincial Government shall annually deposit in the Bank the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands up to the amount of 7 millions currency, or land pagares for the amount, and if these do not reach the required sum the Bank is authorized to cover the deficit by taking from the amounts appropriated by law 30th Oct., 1872, for General Revenue, and pass to the credit of the Government whatever the surplus.

Art. 6—The Bank, from the Fund specified, shall attend to to the punctual service of these Bonds, keeping a special account therefore of the moneys received from the Western Railway and from the Government.

Art. 7—The Bank shall credit to the interest account whatever sums it receives in anticipation.

Art. 8—If by any circumstance the Funds set apart for the service of these Bonds should not be available then such service to be made from the General Revenue.

Art. 9—Any Bonds remaining over after liquidating the amount due to the Bank to be destroyed.

Feb. 16th, 1881

Gold during business hours ruled very steady and very firm, and at afterhours prices advanced somewhat; prices opened and closed at 29.35 cash, and for end of month sales made at 29.40, closing at 29.35; the sales of the day reached 634,200 pats. Cedulas keep firm at 89⅝, and nothing doing in the stock. National Bank Shares were strongly beared to-day; one party selling out 600 shares which brought prices for the end of the month down to 76½, having opened at 77¼. Bonos Provinciales are being bought for investment by outsiders at ½ premium. Popular Loan in demand and firm at 98. Italian Bank Shares 12 gold premium and looked for, and Arg. Gas Shares (new Company) sold at 94.

The meeting on the Bolsa to-day to decide as to the hour for its closing was most crowded and exciting, the question has given rise to great dispute when really it admits of no argument whatever; the whole Bolsa has thrown itself into the question, and the voting on the question upset the ordinary business of afterhours, as people were busy canvassing votes pro and contra.

Freights for the regular liners rule at 25s and 10 per cent, and salted hides 30 frcs and 10 p r cent, very few bales now offering. There are very few sailing vessels in port most of the captains having left in ballast. Some of the Italians have gone in ballast to North America; if the saladero killing in the rivers improves small vessels for salted hides will be scarce. Freights to-day nominal, 12s 6d, and 12½ frcs. for Havre.

It was announced on 'Change that certain parties in England interested in the Venado Tuerto estancia have telegraphed to Mr Casey to suspend the auction sale; we have no doubt this has been caused by the brilliantly successful launching of the Santa Fe Land Company in London. Mr Casey telegraphed back that the message had arrived too late, as the auction was fixed, and the sale could not be postponed without breaking faith with the public, many intending buyers having gone to the trouble of inspecting the land. This shows the interest now taken in England in River Plate estancia lands.

Feb. 17th, 1881

The gold market ruled very firm to-day opening at 29.45, selling up to 29.50, and closing at 29.45. For the end of the month and March there was a large business done. The gold market rules very hard, and as the month's liquidation will be early much business has yet to be transacted to close the accounts.

Cedulas opened at 90 and closed at 89⅜; there was a little more movement in the stock, and prices closed for the end of the month at 89½, and for end of March same price. Mr Lafuente, the popular Secretary of the Bank, we are happy to say, has sufficiently recovered to be able to attend the Bank; during his absence Mr Gascon very ably filled the post. National Bank Shares ruled dull, and the stock was offered for cash without buyers; sales for the end of the month made at 76¾. Bono ruled a shade easier and were done at ½ prem. Popular Loan sales at 98, and the Argentine Gas Co. (Almagro) at 95.

There was a good deal of atmospheric influence brought to bear on the gold market to day, and talk of bad news from London failures, &c., but there is nothing whatever in it, as appears by the London telegram in another column, the Bank rate having been reduced to 3 per cent. Still it is thought that the gold market reflected the speculative rumours afloat, as gold hardened at 3 o clock, and sales were made at 29.50. At 4 o'clock weakened and sellers were offering at 29.45.

Mr Knight, Captain Jardein, A Arnaud, together with Mr Lowe from the Cape Colony, left to-day for Rosario, whence they will ride to Tucuman, via Cordoba, and thence probably to Mendoza, and go across the Cordillera into Chile, their object being to see as much of this country as possible before the cold season sets in, and enable them to sail in the yacht Falcon to Paraguay. Mr Lowe, a gentleman of great experience in farming in the Cape, is visiting this country with the view of purchasing land and introducing ostrich farming, which he believes will be one of the principal industries ere long in the Argentine Republic, Captain Jardein as an old estanciero will doubtless find many friends in the journey and be able to introduce the party to his old haunts. Mr Arnaud is an excellent amateur artist, and will most probably bring back with him some interesting types of the beauties of the central provinces which will be an addition to the work, Mr Knight, the author of several philosophical works, will compile on his return to England; we wish them all a pleasant trip.

Feb. 18th, 1881

There was a decided reaction in the gold market to-day, and prices that ruled so very hard yesterday dropped to-day; the news from London of the reduction in the Bank rate was considered the cause of the turn in the market, but there was other news from London calculated to put down gold, namely that one of the leading London bankers had offered the National Bank large advances on the National stocks and Bonds it holds. This of course would give the National Bank a fresh capital of at least half a million sterling, and we suppose that the National Bank will not be slow in doing the business, as it would be unpardonable management in the presence of such an offer to keep so much of the National Bank capital locked up. There are telegrams in town also announcing further gold shipments, and a leading mercantile house informs us that there is £120,000 on the way out. Gold opened at 29.40, sold at 29.45, and closed at 29.40. The business of the day was small, chiefly for end of month dropping from 29.50 to 29.45, and for March and April at 29.35 to 29.30. Cedulas gave way ¼ on yesterday and closed at 89¾.

National Bank Shares drooped; the rise of the other day was lost, simply because the buyers then are sellers now; sales were made last night at Burgos's corner, we hear, at 76¾ cash for to-day, at which price they opened closing cash at 76½, and for the end of the month they began at 76½ and closed at 76⅝. The news from London of the offer of the bankers to make advances to the Bank on its stocks changed the tone of the market and put more life into the stock, which closed at 2 o'clock at 76⅝ buyers. Roads and Bridges one sale at 92.

The sale of a fine piece of land near San Lorenzo, Santa Fe, half a league front by a league and a half depth, is reported at reserved price, which, we believe, is about fifty thousand pats gold—the very convenient position of the land giving the additional value.

The wheat market, strange to say, presents the same aspect as the wool market, namely, a complete block-up, and it is said on the Bolsa that the colonists are now so well off that they can afford to hold their wheat until prices rise. There is certainly no wheat arriving down from Rosario, and the price of wheat has gone up some 30 per cent and more in this market. Meanwhile we hear that fully one million of arrobes of flour have been sold on contract, deliverable all the year, at 25 m/c. On the other hand, we hear from people in Santa Fe that the number of flour-mills in the colonies has of late years much increased; that these millers have nearly all capital, and that the colonists, almost to a man, are indebted to the millers for money advanced, and have been obliged to sell their wheat to the millers to pay off these advances; hence it is that all the wheat of the Santa Fe colonists, instead of as in former years coming down to Rosario, is held in the colonies by the millers up there, and not the farmers, and that now the flour is beginning to come down in the steamers pretty fast, say 500 bags each trip, and this flour for the most part goes forward to Brazil. Of course, if the wheat crop has been as good as has been represented, then although we shall miss the wheat, we shall always have the flour, which is a still more valuable export, and this we regard as the true reading of the present state of the wheat market, as it is not likely the millers in the colonies will allow the wheat before their own door to come down to Buenos Ayres and leave their own mills idle.

Feb. 19th 1881

The gold market slackened still further to-day and prices opened 15 cents lower than on Thursday; the cash sales amounted to 133,900, which leaves the impression that fresh gold is selling cash to pay for produce purchases. For the end of the month prices not only rule higher than for cash, but advanced five cents, sales for March, April, and May were made at 29.30 and 29.25. The vencimientos to-day reached 350,000 pats. Cedulas appear steady at 89¾.

In Nat. Bank shares we note revived speculation; the news of the offers from London is fully confirmed, but the amount of the advance is not stated, still the affair always tends to improve the position of the bank, and we have reason to suspect that very soon the Nat. Bank will figure in our exchange market and do a large exchange business. This, of course, and other matters to come forward at the next meeting of Congress are greatly calculated to improve this stock, which, when it once gets out of the hands of speculators will be held up as a good gold dividend paying stock, and cheap at par, the shares opened at 76¾ cash, and closed at 77¼, some new buyers taking what was offered cash; for the end of the month prices ran up to 77⅞, and closed at 77¼, and one sale for end of March ex div. at 75. Emprest. Popular steady at 98.

Exchange is reported by some brokers at 5.22 on Paris, which is a very low rate, and no takers; sterling drawers pretend 49⅜, but no takers, bills on Antwerp at 5.26.

The disgraceful Cordova land question is daily becoming more complicated, and another lawsuit has just been commenced to seek redress for the extraordinary action of the Cordova Government, which actually resold lands conveyed to third parties, and on which they had paid 'contribucion directa.' The owner of 80 leagues of such lands, Mr C M Randle, of Antwerp, has presented himself to the Supreme Federal Court, demanding protection through his representative here, Mr Oostendorp, and Doctor N Avellaneda, as counsel. The Court has decided in reply to the demand, as follows—

"Buenos Aires, Febrero 15 de 1881. Por acreditada la competencia, en vista de la ratificacion de los testigos, y por presentado en cuanto ha lugar con la demanda interpuesta, teniendose'o por parte, Citese a la Provincia de Cordoba, librandose oficio al Sr Gobernador y Fiscal de la misma con copia de dicha demanda, para que comparezca a juicio verbal ante esta Suprema Corte el dia 8 de Marzo proximo y comunicandole que en el entretanto no haga innovacion y suspenda todo procedimiento respecto de la venta de terrenos en cuya posesion solicita ser amparado el demandante.—Buenos Aires, Febrero 16 de 1881—*Pedro Gache.*"

It will be interesting to follow the trial of this case, as if title deeds and Contribucion Directa payment do not guarantee to the owner his property, the situation of landowners in the Argentine Republic, and especially in Buenos Ayres, would be truly awful, and it is well known that hundreds of leagues in this province have nothing else to show as proof of ownership. However, we have no doubt the Supreme Federal Court will properly decide the important point at issue, considering how much such a question is identified with immigration and the introduction of foreign capital into the country. We must also welcome our old friend Dr Avellaneda back to the bar, and congratulate him on being the advocate of rights and interests perhaps the greatest and most important in this country.

Feb. 21st, 1881

The week has opened with rather a dried up gold market, prices barely maintained, and the demand for the month's liquidation exhausted; so many matters are spoken of in relation to the loan &c. that it is difficult to sift the real truth. The rumour so current on Saturday that a London bank has offered the National Government £100,000 at an interest of one per cent over the Bank of England rate is now confirmed, and one of our colleagues compliments Messrs Acosta & Alkain on having negotiated this business, which certainly shows the increased credit of the country abroad. This new credit, of course, will materially benefit this country, and we have no doubt lead to more business, but it has no connection whatever with the railway loan. Gold opened at 29.40, sold up to 29.50, and closed at 29.46; for the end of the month prices closed at 29.45. Cepulas slightly easier, new stock coming on the market. National Bank Shares nominally weak, but virtually very hard and firm; there is great speculation in this stock, and if the money is forthcoming to pay for the stock at end of month, then we may look for prices at over 80, ex dividend. The stock is very peculiar; when abundant no one wants it, but when scarce people willingly pay a very high figure. One sale of Empresito Popular at 98.

BIRTHS

On the 4th inst., the wife of F. Mallmann Esq., of a son.

February 6th, the wife of John B Dowling, of a son.

Feb. 12th at Belgrano, the wife of W. G. Parry, of a son.

On 12th inst. at Ohio Park, Moron, the wife of Bernard Coffin, Esq. of a daughter.

Feb. 14th, the wife of Alfred H. Gath of a son.

Feb. 14th at Belgrano, the wife of Friedrich Hartz of a son.

On 15th inst. at San Borja, Du azno, Randa Oriental, the wife of John Balloch of a son.

At the quinta Florida, Flores Road, ou 15th Feb., the wife of Richard Fernandez, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Feb. 3rd, in San Roca Church, Cordoba, Mr James Gray, of Rosario, to Miss Ellen Downes, of Limerick, Ireland.

On the 7th inst. at the Recoleta by the Rev Father Murtagh John Daly, to Bridget Farrell, both of this city.

DEATHS.

Drowned in the German ocean on the 6th of Jan. 1881, the Captain of the ship Indian Chief, Marmaduke Neville Fraser, aged 36 years. Also at the same time, died from exposure, his brother Howard Primrose Fraser, aged 23.

On the 25th Dec. at Brighton, Elizabeth, wife of Captain Fleming, and widow of Sir George Buckley-Mathew, K.C.M.G., C.B.

At Bahia Blanca, Feb. 3rd of disease of the heart, John, fourth son of the late Henry Mildred, Esq. of Woodford and Chipwell, Essex, in the 37th year of his age. Deceased was one of the pioneer settlers of the Sauce Grande. (English papers please copy.)

On February 7th, at Rodrigues, Michael Curry, after a long and tedious illness, fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church.

Feb. 13th at no. 10 Calle Constitution, Flores, Dr John A Kelly. The funeral takes place this morning at 11 o'clock.

On Feb. 15th, at Flores House, Princess Park, Liverpool, aged 33, Caroline, wife of James W. Bell, Esq late of this city.

REMATE
POR
A Bullrich y Cia.
Los renombrados Campos
DEL
VENADO TUERTO
72 Leguas cuadradas
Los mejores campos para
POBLAR
SE REMIARAN EN
FRACCIONES
Desde 1 legua con opcion a
5 leguas
Sin base y con condiciones ventajosas
$50,000 por legua
AL CONTADO
El resto a 1, 2 y 3 años de plazo
Con 7 o/o interes annual
Gran champagne lunch
En nuestra casa
78—Alsina—78
El Sabado 5 de Marzo
A las 2 p.m.

Remataremos a la mas alta postura y sin limites de ninguna clase, los nombrados campos, conocidos por el Venado Tuerto, situados sobre la frontera de Buenos Aires y Santa Fe, distando nada mas que 60 leguas de la Capital, 15 leguas de Rojas, 6 de la Teodelina (de Alvear), 15 del Pergamino y 20 del Rosario.

Dista de las Estancias de los Sres. Gahan, Casey, Brown, Ham, Morgan y otros como 5 a 7 leguas.

Dichas estancias han costado casi todas de $360,000, a $500,000 la legua, y se garante que sus pastos no son mejores que los campos que se venden.

El ramal del Ferro Carril del Oeste que va al Pergamino y estara concluido en 15 meses cuando mas, pondra estos campos a un dia de viaje de Buenos Aires.

Estos campos son verdaderamente espléndidos y han sido visitados hace muy poco tiempo por un numero de hacendados y personas inteligentes que los reputan de primera calidad.

Hay muchas personas que creen que los campos virgenes o de pastos fuerte son de la misma calidad; es un gran error que ha costado mucho dinero a algunos pobladores.

Los campos al Sur de Venado Tuerto que lo forman los partidos de Lincoln, 9 de Julio, etc, son mas o menos arenosos llenos de medanos y nunca seran campos de primera calidad. Los al Norte no son arenosos, pero en campo muy duros y casi imposible de refinar, mientras que los campos que ofrecen en venta son de tierra negra, pastos inmejorables con grandes cañadones, hermosas lagunas y lomadas, seis medanos.

Son campos que admiten 2000 vacas y dos majadas de ovejas por cada legua cuadrada y no son unicamente para cria de vacas, sino tambien para engorde.

Como tenemos orden terminante de vender todo el campo sin reserva alguna y siendo muy probable que por ser una area tan grande no se consiga la mitad del valor de estos campos, queremos llamar muy especialmente la atencion de los senores hacendados sobre su importancia.

Podemos asegurar desde ya, que la mayor parte de los compradores seran estancieros irlandeses y es sabido de todos que donde van estos peoneers de la ganaderia, los campos pronto dublican su valor.

Prueba de ello son los campos del Norte y Oeste de esta provincia, donde han pagado de 1½ a 2 millones por legua y todo el mundo decia que eran locuras; mientras tanto quienes son los hombres de fortuna en el pais?

Tenemos la firme conviccion que una vez que esten poblados estos campos y una parte alambrados, que lo sera antes de seis meses, no se podra comprar alli una legua por menos de 400,000 m/c.

Las condiciones de la venta son:

50,000 al contado y el resto a 1, 2 y 3 años de plazo con interes del Banco de la Provincia con diez por ciento de descuento haciendo el pago al contado.

Si vendera en lotes de una legua con opcion a mas, al gusto de los compradores.

Los planos estaran a disposicion de los interesados, desde el 12 del corriente en nuestra casa, Alsina no. 78.

NOTA IMPORTANTE—La venta se efectuara aqui en nuestra casa Alsina 78, despues de un espléndido lunch que ofreceremos a nuestros favorecedores y al efecto deberan munirse de la correspondiente tarjeta de admision, sin la cual no podra tener acceso al local del remate. Siendo limitado el numero de tarjetas [100] pedimos ocurran con tiempo por ellas.

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POR LOS MISMOS
Gran Establecimiento de Campo
Con cinco leguas cuadradas
Tres de ellas con magnificos alambrados.
Cuartos y poblaciones de material, aguadas permanentes, a mas de los jagueles.
Costa de la Mar Chiquita
PARTIDO DE JUNIN
Campo que fue del General Don Emilio Mitre.
Base de venta $400,000 por legua
En nuestra casa, Alsina 78,
El Jueves 3 de Marzo,
A las 2 de la tarde,

Remataremos a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, por orden terminante de su dueño, el magnifico establecimiento de campo que arriba mencionamos, compuesto de cinco leguas cuadradas, pastos mastizados, situado en la costa de la Mar Chiquita, Partido de Junin, y que fue comprado al Gobierno por el General Don Emilio Mitre, siendo entonces Gefe de esa Frontera.

De las cinco leguas, tres estan alambradas con 6 hilos, postes a 5 varas y tranqueras, tornilladas de lo mejor que fabrico Marti.

El establecimiento principal es de 2 piezas de azotea, tres techos de fierro y 2 de paja, potreros